

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

CENSUS TRACTS
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1990 CPH-3-72

CENSUS '90



**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Arecibo, PR MSA**



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**U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary**

Economics and Statistics Administration

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director**





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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects for the Total Population and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	
Age.....	1
Ability to read and write.....	3
Ability to speak Spanish and English.....	3
Class of worker.....	4
Disability.....	4
Educational attainment.....	3
Family type by presence of own children.....	1
Fertility.....	3
Household type and relationship.....	1
Income in 1989.....	5
Industry.....	4
Journey to work.....	3
Labor force status.....	4
Marital status.....	1
Means of transportation to work.....	3
Occupation.....	4
Place of birth.....	3
Place of work.....	3
Poverty status in 1989.....	5
Residence in 1985.....	3
School enrollment and type of school.....	3
Sex.....	1
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	3
Vocational training.....	3
Work status in 1989.....	4
Workers in family in 1989.....	4
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	
Air conditioning.....	6
Bathrooms.....	6
Bedrooms.....	6
Condition of housing unit.....	6
Condominium.....	2
Contract rent.....	2
Cooking fuel.....	6
Gross rent.....	7
Household income in 1989.....	6
Kitchen facilities.....	6
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	7
Persons in unit.....	2
Persons per room.....	2
Plumbing facilities.....	2, 6
Rooms.....	2
Sewage disposal.....	6
Source of water.....	6
Telephone in unit.....	6
Tenure.....	2
Type of construction.....	6
Type of water heater.....	6
Units in structure.....	2
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units).....	6
Vacancy characteristics.....	2
Value.....	2
Vehicles available.....	6
Year householder moved into unit.....	6
Year structure built.....	6
LAND AREA	1

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The heading consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The boxhead is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more

lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The stub is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The data field is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Diagram illustrating the parts of a statistical table:

Table number and title		Headnote		Column head	
Heading		Stubhead		Boxhead	
Table 07. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		The State		The State	
[Headnote text]		The State		The State	
Stub		Stubhead		Boxhead	
Sidehead		Stubhead		Boxhead	
20 ALASKA		SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS		Page number and State name	

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in Puerto Rico is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and*

Housing Unit Counts report. The information for all States and Puerto Rico appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a municipio subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one municipio subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by municipio, metropolitan area, or voting district.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the "User Notes" section.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages. Census questionnaires were available in Spanish and in English. Respondent instructions

explaining how to complete the short-form questionnaire were available in Spanish only; no respondent instructions were provided for the long-form questionnaires.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed

reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side. Tables 1 through 2 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 3 through 7 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	
Age.....	1
Ability to read and write.....	3
Ability to speak Spanish and English.....	3
Class of worker.....	4
Disability.....	4
Educational attainment.....	3
Family type by presence of own children.....	1
Fertility.....	3
Household type and relationship.....	1
Income in 1989.....	5
Industry.....	4
Journey to work.....	3
Labor force status.....	4
Marital status.....	1
Means of transportation to work.....	3
Occupation.....	4
Place of birth.....	3
Place of work.....	3
Poverty status in 1989.....	5
Residence in 1985.....	3
School enrollment and type of school.....	3
Sex.....	1
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	3
Vocational training.....	3
Work status in 1989.....	4
Workers in family in 1989.....	4
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	
Air conditioning.....	6
Bathrooms.....	6
Bedrooms.....	6
Condition of housing unit.....	6
Condominium.....	2
Contract rent.....	2
Cooking fuel.....	6
Gross rent.....	7
Household income in 1989.....	6
Kitchen facilities.....	6
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	7
Persons in unit.....	2
Persons per room.....	2
Plumbing facilities.....	2, 6
Rooms.....	2
Sewage disposal.....	6
Source of water.....	6
Telephone in unit.....	6
Tenure.....	2
Type of construction.....	6
Type of water heater.....	6
Units in structure.....	2
Vacancy characteristics.....	2
Value.....	2
Vehicles available.....	6
Year householder moved into unit.....	6
Year structure built.....	6
LAND AREA	1

THE
ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE
INDIAN RACES OF THE
AMERICAN CONTINENT

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USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

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ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Table 1 presents data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and table 2 shows 100-percent housing data. Tables 3 through 5 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 6 and 7 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents.

User Note 5

The data shown in this product for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, and marital status).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 6

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B.

User Note 7

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, and block groups. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, sex, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during

sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, and sex, and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 8

The procedures used to classify persons by employment status in the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico differed from those used for the United States in the handling of responses concerning layoff status. A significant number of persons in Puerto Rico who are classified as "not in labor force" would have been incorrectly classified as "unemployed" if the classification procedures for Puerto Rico had been identical to those for the United States.

ARECIBO, PR MSA

User Note 1

Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that certain units were incorrectly classified as mobile homes rather than single family or multi-family units. Accordingly, caution should be exercised in using the data for mobile homes.

User Note 2

Caution should be exercised when using data reported on "Vacancy Status." The category "Rented or sold, not occupied" may include a significant number of housing units which should have been classified as "Seasonal, recreational, or occasional use."

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan			113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA		
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
30	Nevada				
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota				
37	Ohio	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
38	Oklahoma	87	Billings, MT MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
39	Oregon	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
40	Pennsylvania	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
41	Rhode Island	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
42	South Carolina			123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
43	South Dakota	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
44	Tennessee	92	Bloomington, IN MSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
45	Texas	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
46	Utah	94	Boise City, ID MSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
47	Vermont				
48	Virginia		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	126	Danville, VA MSA
49	Washington	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
50	West Virginia	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
51	Wisconsin	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
52	Wyoming	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
54	Not Assigned	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
55	Virgin Islands				
		96	Bradenton, FL MSA		
		97	Bremerton, WA MSA		
		98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA		
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA			234	Modesto, CA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA			240	Nashville, TN MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA		
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA				New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA			245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA			245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	254	Panama City, FL MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA		
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA			258	Peoria, IL MSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	221	Manchester, NH MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
		227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
		228	Merced, CA MSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
			Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:		
		229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	293	San Diego, CA MSA	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA		
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
		295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
		299	Savannah, GA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA			336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
		302	Sharon, PA MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA		
281	Rochester, NY MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA			341	Worcester, MA MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA		
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA			346	Yuma, AZ MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA		
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA		
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA		
292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA		
		316	Syracuse, NY MSA		

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
ARECIBO MUNICIPIO, PR	
3002 -----	3002
	3004 (pt.)
3004 -----	3004 (pt.)
CAMUY MUNICIPIO, PR¹	
HATILLO MUNICIPIO, PR²	
QUEBRADILLAS MUNICIPIO, PR¹	

¹No census tract comparability; the 1990 census was the first time census tracts were delineated for this area.
²Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
ARECIBO MUNICIPIO, PR	
3002 -----	3002 (pt.)
3004 -----	3002 (pt.)
	3004

CAMUY MUNICIPIO, PR¹

HATILLO MUNICIPIO, PR²

QUEBRADILLAS MUNICIPIO, PR¹

¹No census tract comparability; the 1990 census was the first time census tracts were delineated for this area.
²Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Areciba, PR MSA	Arecibo Municipio		Camuy Municipi- pio	Hatillo Municipi- pia	Quebradillos Municipio	Totals for split trocts/8NA's in Arecibo Municipio			
		Total	Arecibo zona urbana				Tract 3002	Tract 3004	Troct 3016	Troct 3017
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers -----	614.3	327.2	39.8	120.3	108.2	58.7	18.0	1.9	25.7	17.3
Square miles -----	237.2	126.3	15.4	46.4	41.8	22.7	7.0	.7	9.9	6.7
AGE										
All persons -----	176 430	93 385	49 545	28 917	32 703	21 425	3 487	2 630	4 697	4 499
Under 5 years -----	14 306	7 172	3 795	2 478	2 814	1 842	236	226	360	303
5 to 9 years -----	14 779	7 207	3 778	2 632	2 889	2 051	239	205	355	377
10 to 14 years -----	16 838	8 361	4 318	3 067	3 129	2 281	278	238	437	428
15 to 19 years -----	16 464	8 780	4 665	2 679	3 035	1 970	307	214	484	423
20 to 24 years -----	14 308	7 803	4 127	2 225	2 624	1 656	262	221	392	358
25 to 34 years -----	24 746	12 828	6 583	4 113	4 660	3 145	425	350	640	606
35 to 44 years -----	23 275	12 045	6 257	4 016	4 341	2 873	470	357	605	629
45 to 54 years -----	19 046	10 494	5 685	2 884	3 477	2 191	479	313	540	501
55 to 64 years -----	13 883	7 923	4 331	2 024	2 487	1 449	303	205	364	381
65 to 74 years -----	11 264	6 453	3 589	1 694	1 896	1 221	303	159	287	299
75 to 84 years -----	5 771	3 272	1 856	886	1 028	585	148	117	167	147
85 years and over -----	1 750	1 047	561	219	323	161	37	25	66	47
3 and 4 years -----	5 598	2 874	1 544	943	1 078	703	92	84	145	121
16 years and over -----	127 046	68 835	36 672	20 173	23 206	14 832	2 675	1 915	3 433	3 298
18 years and over -----	120 621	65 442	34 889	19 117	22 024	14 038	2 556	1 827	3 252	3 152
21 years and over -----	110 974	60 157	32 063	17 578	20 315	12 924	2 374	1 704	2 973	2 896
60 years and over -----	25 571	14 607	8 122	3 789	4 478	2 697	642	394	705	685
62 years and over -----	22 988	13 095	7 282	3 443	3 998	2 452	588	349	617	628
Median -----	29.4	30.4	30.8	28.2	28.7	27.7	34.9	30.7	29.9	30.7
Female										
Under 5 years -----	90 693	48 283	26 206	14 648	16 841	10 921	1 793	1 342	2 365	2 262
5 to 9 years -----	7 057	3 503	1 860	1 177	1 450	927	129	113	166	140
10 to 14 years -----	7 225	3 514	1 834	1 252	1 455	1 004	126	94	178	175
15 to 19 years -----	8 379	4 227	2 167	1 489	1 532	1 131	130	114	231	209
20 to 24 years -----	8 218	4 437	2 444	1 283	1 533	965	151	120	246	225
25 to 34 years -----	7 329	3 988	2 176	1 168	1 330	843	138	113	189	173
35 to 44 years -----	12 918	6 614	3 461	2 152	2 496	1 656	227	166	329	322
45 to 54 years -----	12 350	6 503	3 530	2 108	2 252	1 487	247	205	318	340
55 to 64 years -----	10 008	5 621	3 075	1 478	1 791	1 118	256	162	272	259
65 to 74 years -----	7 283	4 168	2 308	1 088	1 286	741	158	99	185	183
75 to 84 years -----	5 937	3 421	1 981	890	982	644	150	86	151	151
85 years and over -----	3 022	1 710	1 041	442	548	322	66	60	69	67
Median -----	967	577	329	121	186	83	15	10	31	18
3 and 4 years -----	2 808	1 424	774	451	568	365	49	47	68	61
16 years and over -----	66 250	36 090	19 824	10 435	12 080	7 645	1 380	994	1 730	1 696
18 years and over -----	63 156	34 452	18 946	9 943	11 493	7 268	1 319	944	1 633	1 616
21 years and over -----	58 233	31 724	17 416	9 195	10 604	6 710	1 226	887	1 502	1 480
60 years and over -----	13 443	7 714	4 494	1 962	2 345	1 422	308	202	344	324
62 years and over -----	12 098	6 926	4 046	1 781	2 094	1 297	283	177	300	300
Median -----	30.3	31.5	32.4	29.2	29.2	28.3	34.8	32.3	30.2	31.5
Male										
Under 5 years -----	85 737	45 102	23 339	14 269	15 862	10 504	1 694	1 288	2 332	2 237
Median age -----	28.5	29.3	29.3	27.1	28.2	27.2	35.0	29.6	29.4	30.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons -----	176 430	93 385	49 545	28 917	32 703	21 425	3 487	2 630	4 697	4 499
In households -----	175 077	92 108	49 038	28 862	32 703	21 404	3 487	2 630	4 642	4 499
Householder -----	53 724	29 213	15 850	8 539	9 763	6 209	1 161	846	1 409	1 367
Family householder -----	45 669	24 303	13 082	7 451	8 525	5 390	915	688	1 189	1 200
Nonfamily householder -----	8 055	4 910	2 768	1 088	1 238	819	246	158	220	167
Living alone -----	7 600	4 609	2 567	1 038	1 174	779	239	146	205	152
Spouse -----	33 892	17 401	9 048	5 789	6 493	4 209	653	454	918	939
Child -----	72 193	36 236	19 149	12 555	13 756	9 646	1 327	990	1 855	1 797
Other relatives -----	13 398	8 054	4 237	1 751	2 432	1 161	310	306	413	345
Nonrelatives -----	1 870	1 204	754	228	259	179	36	34	47	51
Institutionalized persons -----	1 024	957	218	55	—	12	—	—	38	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	329	320	289	—	—	9	—	—	17	—
Persons per household -----	3.26	3.15	3.09	3.38	3.35	3.45	3.00	3.11	3.29	3.29
Persons per family -----	3.62	3.54	3.48	3.70	3.66	3.79	3.50	3.54	3.68	3.57
Persons 65 years and over										
In households -----	18 785	10 772	6 006	2 799	3 247	1 967	488	301	520	493
Householder -----	18 626	10 638	5 930	2 784	3 247	1 957	488	301	483	493
Nonfamily householder -----	12 496	7 107	3 930	1 882	2 183	1 324	341	220	323	320
Living alone -----	3 653	2 158	1 251	520	568	407	115	75	90	72
Spouse -----	3 548	2 091	1 205	507	552	398	115	73	87	70
Other relatives -----	3 753	2 071	1 162	612	636	434	98	50	91	112
Nonrelatives -----	2 236	1 362	790	276	407	191	46	29	65	58
Institutionalized persons -----	141	98	48	14	21	8	3	2	4	3
Other persons in group quarters -----	154	129	71	15	—	10	—	—	36	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families -----	45 669	24 303	13 082	7 451	8 525	5 390	915	688	1 189	1 200
With own children under 18 years -----	23 928	11 911	6 317	4 226	4 625	3 166	421	309	602	597
Number of own children under 18 years -----	48 954	23 857	12 613	8 836	9 466	6 795	783	632	1 232	1 180
Married-couple families -----	33 892	17 401	9 048	5 789	6 493	4 209	653	454	918	939
With own children under 18 years -----	18 696	8 916	4 503	3 464	3 717	2 599	319	223	504	492
Number of own children under 18 years -----	38 548	17 962	9 001	7 273	7 692	5 621	586	464	1 028	973
Female householder, no husband present -----	9 540	5 592	3 365	1 338	1 649	961	191	186	206	199
With own children under 18 years -----	4 454	2 547	1 595	646	770	491	78	75	77	93
Number of own children under 18 years -----	8 832	5 013	3 174	1 303	1 504	1 012	145	145	152	173
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over -----	62 475	33 606	17 309	10 010	11 467	7 392	1 326	940	1 755	1 653
Never married -----	18 647	10 132	5 234	2 890	3 383	2 242	386	289	525	470
Now married, except separated -----	37 674	19 713	10 123	6 288	7 106	4 567	737	516	1 042	1 019
Consensually married -----	2 050	1 356	687	217	304	173	55	64	74	42
Separated -----	1 136	708	373	132	189	107	29	22	42	19
Widowed -----	1 886	1 111	536	262	315	198	74	39	61	51
Divorced -----	3 132	1 942	1 043	438	474	278	100	74	85	94
Females 15 years and over -----	68 032	37 039	20 345	10 730	12 404	7 859	1 408	1 021	1 790	1 738
Never married -----	15 510	8 661	4 976	2 315	2 716	1 818	330	225	420	382
Now married, except separated -----	37 652	19 561	10 125	6 315	7 145	4 631	747	528	1 023	1 025
Consensually married -----	1 982	1 278	653	221	306	177	60	65	72	41
Separated -----	1 862	1 136	647	242	305	179	47	38	45	45
Widowed -----	7 297	4 230	2 429	1 037	1 297	733	168	114	201	164
Divorced -----	5 711	3 451	2 168	821	941	498	116	116	101	122

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Arecibo zona urbana, Arecibo Municipio									
	Tract 3002 (pt.)	Tract 3004 (pt.)	Tract 3005	Tract 3006	Tract 3007	Tract 3008	Tract 3009	Tract 3010	Tract 3011	Tract 3012
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1.7	1.8	.5	.8	.8	1.3	.8	3.4	7.1	1.9
Square miles .....	.7	.7	.2	.3	.3	.5	.3	1.3	2.7	.8
AGE										
All persons	278	2 630	2 072	1 195	2 333	4 844	1 026	7 116	7 130	4 421
Under 5 years	27	226	142	56	150	512	69	415	486	280
5 to 9 years	22	205	120	49	133	402	74	540	522	280
10 to 14 years	29	238	130	68	154	383	89	677	650	361
15 to 19 years	16	214	132	70	144	559	70	773	715	399
20 to 24 years	25	221	162	91	175	510	79	594	596	324
25 to 34 years	33	350	224	193	314	709	135	876	895	580
35 to 44 years	45	357	226	128	228	518	103	1 056	958	533
45 to 54 years	22	313	185	136	228	492	119	985	879	513
55 to 64 years	21	205	206	178	280	389	90	570	652	443
65 to 74 years	19	159	273	150	300	232	125	395	484	446
75 to 84 years	17	117	198	70	173	107	56	173	217	211
85 years and over	2	25	74	6	54	31	17	62	76	51
3 and 4 years	8	84	62	26	56	210	29	183	193	112
16 years and over	195	1 915	1 656	1 006	1 868	3 466	769	5 327	5 319	3 412
18 years and over	191	1 827	1 603	970	1 821	3 284	746	5 017	5 050	3 247
21 years and over	178	1 704	1 506	941	1 715	2 857	704	4 560	4 630	3 034
60 years and over	47	394	653	323	681	563	247	860	1 069	937
62 years and over	46	349	611	282	626	493	222	768	962	829
Median	31.6	30.7	41.1	40.4	39.5	25.6	34.7	30.9	31.3	34.7
Female										
Under 5 years	155	1 342	1 086	608	1 293	2 597	551	3 874	3 756	2 363
5 to 9 years	17	113	62	30	70	266	29	215	241	136
10 to 14 years	13	94	51	25	59	188	37	265	268	137
15 to 19 years	14	114	66	37	83	195	54	334	329	176
20 to 24 years	8	120	66	25	77	326	41	406	378	197
25 to 34 years	14	113	82	44	89	293	36	333	286	195
35 to 44 years	22	166	118	68	176	359	76	480	465	302
45 to 54 years	27	205	113	63	136	288	59	650	544	296
55 to 64 years	15	162	95	84	133	283	58	530	472	280
65 to 74 years	12	99	112	103	163	202	47	295	355	240
75 to 84 years	4	86	157	83	161	121	71	227	257	252
85 years and over	7	60	116	41	110	58	32	98	120	127
3 and 4 years	2	10	48	5	36	18	11	41	41	25
16 years and over	5	47	24	13	25	114	8	99	97	59
18 years and over	109	994	899	511	1 068	1 905	413	2 969	2 837	1 863
21 years and over	105	944	871	500	1 045	1 803	400	2 824	2 705	1 783
60 years and over	99	887	821	487	985	1 543	380	2 567	2 481	1 677
62 years and over	20	202	384	185	402	299	137	482	584	524
Median	19	177	360	163	371	260	122	432	527	474
Median age	31.3	32.3	43.6	47.1	41.8	25.7	35.8	32.6	33.1	36.2
Male										
Median age	33.2	29.6	38.6	34.7	35.3	25.5	34.2	28.9	29.7	33.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	278	2 630	2 072	1 195	2 333	4 844	1 026	7 116	7 130	4 421
In households	278	2 630	2 003	1 086	2 319	4 730	1 026	7 068	7 047	4 389
Householder	85	846	829	429	871	1 461	365	2 135	2 229	1 529
Family householder	67	688	553	332	673	1 196	273	1 889	1 903	1 192
Nonfamily householder	18	158	276	97	198	265	92	246	326	337
Living alone	17	146	260	94	180	239	87	211	296	328
Spouse	53	454	291	247	468	755	191	1 424	1 366	806
Child	112	990	626	322	696	2 016	347	2 954	2 772	1 564
Other relatives	26	306	210	81	247	323	105	440	574	451
Nonrelatives	2	34	47	7	37	175	18	115	106	39
Institutionalized persons	—	—	62	104	—	—	—	35	—	17
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	7	5	14	114	—	13	83	15
Persons per household	3.27	3.11	2.42	2.53	2.66	3.24	2.81	3.31	3.16	2.87
Persons per family	3.85	3.54	3.04	2.96	3.10	3.59	3.36	3.55	3.48	3.37
Persons 65 years and over	38	301	545	226	527	370	198	630	777	708
In households	38	301	507	225	527	370	198	596	777	707
Householder	29	220	352	143	333	241	130	335	502	496
Family householder	10	75	154	47	92	93	52	83	139	186
Nonfamily householder	10	73	148	45	85	88	51	78	132	183
Living alone	7	50	81	59	127	68	44	135	156	126
Spouse	1	29	60	23	66	58	22	124	112	79
Other relatives	1	2	14	—	1	3	2	2	7	6
Nonrelatives	—	—	36	1	—	—	—	34	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	67	688	553	332	673	1 196	273	1 889	1 903	1 192
With own children under 18 years	35	309	216	107	225	662	109	988	904	520
Number of own children under 18 years	75	632	400	196	417	1 396	231	1 928	1 793	949
Married-couple families	53	454	291	247	468	755	191	1 424	1 366	806
With own children under 18 years	31	223	109	79	158	396	75	761	662	380
Number of own children under 18 years	65	464	205	144	303	781	156	1 519	1 350	724
Female householder, no husband present	11	186	217	74	174	379	56	406	441	330
With own children under 18 years	4	75	91	27	64	232	25	207	203	124
Number of own children under 18 years	10	145	168	51	111	541	58	369	372	202
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	89	940	773	506	815	1 599	363	2 424	2 554	1 586
Never married	14	289	249	146	197	525	98	739	775	485
Now married, except separated	63	516	352	290	510	899	219	1 517	1 525	884
Consensually married	—	64	33	20	14	124	25	28	70	41
Separated	1	22	27	17	18	43	13	23	42	40
Widowed	5	39	39	13	30	54	14	48	79	68
Divorced	6	74	106	40	60	78	19	97	133	109
Females 15 years and over	111	1 021	907	516	1 081	1 948	431	3 060	2 918	1 914
Never married	29	225	207	108	187	587	92	871	695	464
Now married, except separated	65	528	332	254	512	905	216	1 530	1 511	883
Consensually married	—	65	29	1	16	123	22	27	63	35
Separated	2	38	45	8	22	98	20	68	75	54
Widowed	13	114	183	87	162	170	69	287	329	303
Divorced	2	116	140	59	145	188	34	304	308	210

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Arecibo zona urbano, Arecibo Municipio—Can.					Remainder of Arecibo Municipia			
	Tract 3013	Tract 3014	Tract 3015	Tract 3016 (pt.)	Tract 3017 (pt.)	Tract 3001	Tract 3002 (pt.)	Tract 3003	Tract 3004 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers .....	.3	.9	5.7	8.4	4.4	29.5	16.3	24.4	.1
Square miles .....	.1	.3	2.2	3.2	1.7	11.4	6.3	9.4	—
AGE									
All persons	3 067	1 649	5 563	3 234	2 987	7 080	3 209	7 775	—
Under 5 years	388	96	467	266	215	539	209	594	—
5 to 9 years	309	144	454	262	262	589	217	550	—
10 to 14 years	325	127	502	313	272	678	249	704	—
15 to 19 years	306	100	547	323	297	714	291	711	—
20 to 24 years	257	113	464	277	239	548	237	599	—
25 to 34 years	505	207	723	448	391	961	392	1 052	—
35 to 44 years	297	199	766	426	417	961	425	987	—
45 to 54 years	249	202	647	369	346	757	457	969	—
55 to 64 years	174	184	471	241	227	588	282	660	—
65 to 74 years	147	158	322	177	202	451	284	593	—
75 to 84 years	86	97	151	95	88	224	131	262	—
85 years and over	24	22	49	37	31	70	35	94	—
3 and 4 years	143	37	202	116	83	246	84	210	—
16 years and over	1 969	1 260	4 028	2 312	2 170	5 132	2 480	5 770	—
18 years and over	1 851	1 220	3 801	2 193	2 068	4 825	2 365	5 515	—
21 years and over	1 690	1 155	3 484	2 016	1 889	4 445	2 196	5 090	—
60 years and over	353	377	748	435	435	1 025	595	1 275	—
62 years and over	322	343	656	372	401	912	542	1 160	—
Median	24.0	37.3	29.8	29.1	30.0	30.0	35.2	31.7	—
Female	1 672	865	2 898	1 614	1 532	3 584	1 638	4 009	—
Under 5 years	198	43	217	122	101	245	112	288	—
5 to 9 years	140	65	232	129	131	287	113	268	—
10 to 14 years	158	59	257	162	129	344	116	332	—
15 to 19 years	146	44	296	159	155	327	143	367	—
20 to 24 years	138	63	241	131	118	284	124	288	—
25 to 34 years	278	117	380	232	222	521	205	557	—
35 to 44 years	164	97	434	220	234	496	220	524	—
45 to 54 years	157	112	336	183	175	415	241	535	—
55 to 64 years	116	112	221	126	105	305	146	346	—
65 to 74 years	103	93	170	93	103	222	146	305	—
75 to 84 years	54	48	86	38	46	104	59	142	—
85 years and over	20	12	28	19	13	34	13	57	—
3 and 4 years	79	22	85	55	42	119	44	102	—
16 years and over	1 142	686	2 127	1 160	1 141	2 637	1 271	3 033	—
18 years and over	1 084	675	2 020	1 101	1 086	2 512	1 214	2 908	—
21 years and over	1 004	640	1 837	1 016	992	2 325	1 127	2 694	—
60 years and over	238	215	391	215	216	510	288	678	—
62 years and over	214	196	346	185	200	454	264	615	—
Median	26.6	39.3	30.4	29.9	30.8	30.8	35.4	33.2	—
Male	1 395	784	2 665	1 620	1 455	3 496	1 571	3 766	—
Median age	20.5	34.2	29.3	28.2	28.9	28.7	35.2	29.9	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 067	1 649	5 563	3 234	2 987	7 080	3 209	7 775	—
In households	3 067	1 647	5 544	3 217	2 987	6 945	3 209	7 775	—
Householder	995	534	1 666	970	906	2 168	1 076	2 486	—
Family householder	792	462	1 442	829	791	1 832	848	2 080	—
Nonfamily householder	203	72	224	141	115	336	228	406	—
Living alone	194	67	210	130	108	319	222	382	—
Spouse	310	326	1 104	650	603	1 309	600	1 507	—
Child	1 415	572	2 263	1 296	1 204	2 777	1 215	2 979	—
Other relatives	297	200	465	266	246	616	284	702	—
Nonrelatives	50	15	46	35	28	75	34	101	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	135	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	2	19	17	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.08	3.08	3.33	3.32	3.30	3.20	2.98	3.13	—
Persons per family	3.55	3.38	3.66	3.67	3.60	3.57	3.48	3.49	—
Persons 65 years and over	257	277	522	309	321	745	450	949	—
In households	257	276	522	308	321	725	450	949	—
Householder	210	186	339	206	208	488	312	630	—
Nonfamily householder	86	35	91	59	49	130	105	187	—
Living alone	85	34	89	56	48	127	105	180	—
Spouse	22	52	105	56	74	141	91	177	—
Other relatives	22	37	76	45	36	89	45	121	—
Nonrelatives	3	1	2	1	3	7	2	21	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	792	462	1 442	829	791	1 832	848	2 080	—
With own children under 18 years	474	172	750	441	405	903	386	981	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1 028	350	1 514	905	799	1 904	708	1 908	—
Married-couple families	310	326	1 104	650	603	1 309	600	1 507	—
With own children under 18 years	199	138	601	367	324	669	288	760	—
Number of own children under 18 years	418	277	1 209	748	638	1 434	521	1 485	—
Female householder, no husband present	427	118	268	134	144	410	180	472	—
With own children under 18 years	258	33	123	57	72	193	74	193	—
Number of own children under 18 years	572	71	256	114	134	384	135	374	—
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	869	584	1 948	1 192	1 067	2 566	1 237	2 806	—
Never married	353	159	560	343	302	806	372	797	—
Now married, except separated	386	360	1 214	735	653	1 480	674	1 676	—
Consensually married	90	12	84	54	28	101	55	99	—
Separated	31	17	33	28	18	54	28	64	—
Widowed	21	24	42	34	26	91	69	96	—
Divorced	78	24	99	52	68	135	94	173	—
Females 15 years and over	1 176	698	2 192	1 201	1 171	2 708	1 297	3 121	—
Never married	292	137	503	258	268	611	301	679	—
Now married, except separated	397	371	1 236	722	663	1 481	682	1 680	—
Consensually married	91	11	86	54	30	102	60	103	—
Separated	90	11	56	28	32	95	45	96	—
Widowed	157	107	206	124	118	267	155	372	—
Divorced	240	72	191	69	90	254	114	294	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Arecibo Municipio—Con.								
	Tract 3016 (pt.)	Tract 3017 (pt.)	Tract 3018	Tract 3019	Tract 3020	Tract 3021	Tract 3022	Tract 3023	Tract 3024
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	17.3	12.9	26.0	56.4	6.6	15.8	20.8	39.4	22.0
Square miles	6.7	5.0	10.0	21.8	2.5	6.1	8.0	15.2	8.5
AGE									
All persons	1 463	1 512	1 847	3 755	2 810	3 886	7 109	2 331	1 063
Under 5 years	94	88	178	276	218	341	623	148	69
5 to 9 years	93	115	170	282	240	322	609	155	87
10 to 14 years	124	156	193	393	225	393	696	164	68
15 to 19 years	161	126	148	391	249	341	636	179	168
20 to 24 years	115	119	148	304	251	352	606	278	119
25 to 34 years	192	215	304	496	365	604	1 055	471	138
35 to 44 years	179	212	252	486	381	491	947	349	118
45 to 54 years	171	155	139	350	322	394	780	213	102
55 to 64 years	123	154	125	326	235	296	554	164	85
65 to 74 years	110	97	105	263	192	218	361	131	59
75 to 84 years	72	59	68	135	96	92	188	58	31
85 years and over	29	16	17	53	36	42	54	21	19
3 and 4 years	29	38	81	101	80	128	245	59	29
16 years and over	1 121	1 128	1 271	2 722	2 079	2 758	5 051	1 830	821
18 years and over	1 059	1 084	1 214	2 562	1 981	2 625	4 801	1 771	751
21 years and over	957	1 007	1 125	2 352	1 824	2 414	4 415	1 617	652
60 years and over	270	250	247	614	434	482	845	292	156
62 years and over	245	227	224	550	389	417	760	248	139
Median	31.9	32.0	27.6	29.3	30.5	28.0	28.7	29.7	26.4
Female	751	730	918	1 871	1 476	1 950	3 690	974	486
Under 5 years	44	39	88	129	100	164	312	82	40
5 to 9 years	49	44	80	144	125	156	291	81	42
10 to 14 years	69	80	104	208	131	188	382	76	30
15 to 19 years	87	70	68	184	136	174	302	77	58
20 to 24 years	58	55	77	143	136	201	324	77	45
25 to 34 years	97	100	158	244	187	290	572	158	64
35 to 44 years	98	106	120	272	192	250	495	143	57
45 to 54 years	89	84	59	172	173	212	415	98	53
55 to 64 years	59	78	72	171	125	142	283	85	48
65 to 74 years	58	48	46	119	96	106	196	68	30
75 to 84 years	31	21	36	63	50	44	89	19	11
85 years and over	12	5	10	22	25	23	29	10	8
3 and 4 years	13	19	37	48	39	53	125	34	17
16 years and over	570	555	624	1 349	1 096	1 411	2 639	716	365
18 years and over	532	530	600	1 278	1 041	1 339	2 520	686	346
21 years and over	486	488	564	1 175	959	1 215	2 332	634	309
60 years and over	129	108	124	281	222	233	439	133	75
62 years and over	115	100	112	251	198	199	393	113	66
Median	31.3	33.0	27.4	29.7	30.5	28.0	29.2	30.8	28.3
Male	712	782	929	1 884	1 334	1 936	3 419	1 357	577
Median age	32.4	30.9	27.8	28.8	30.6	28.0	27.9	29.1	24.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	1 463	1 512	1 847	3 755	2 810	3 886	7 109	2 331	1 063
In households	1 425	1 512	1 821	3 755	2 810	3 886	7 109	1 889	934
Householder	439	461	531	1 097	904	1 166	2 176	580	279
Family householder	360	409	456	940	754	958	1 841	508	235
Nonfamily householder	79	52	75	157	150	208	335	72	44
Living alone	75	44	73	149	140	206	323	70	39
Spouse	268	336	388	716	531	738	1 392	391	177
Child	559	593	780	1 509	1 059	1 646	2 854	725	391
Other relatives	147	99	115	392	275	319	609	184	75
Nonrelatives	12	23	7	41	41	17	78	9	12
Institutionalized persons	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	442	124
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	5
Persons per household	3.25	3.28	3.43	3.42	3.11	3.33	3.27	3.26	3.35
Persons per family	3.71	3.51	3.81	3.78	3.47	3.82	3.64	3.56	3.74
Persons 65 years and over	211	172	190	451	324	352	603	210	109
In households	175	172	190	451	324	352	603	208	109
Householder	117	112	120	301	232	247	412	139	67
Nonfamily householder	31	23	24	77	75	74	132	36	13
Living alone	31	22	24	75	72	73	129	36	12
Spouse	35	38	46	84	56	61	112	44	24
Other relatives	20	22	23	62	34	42	73	24	17
Nonrelatives	3	—	1	4	2	2	6	1	1
Institutionalized persons	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	360	409	456	940	754	958	1 841	508	235
With own children under 18 years	161	192	271	471	348	533	1 003	230	115
Number of own children under 18 years	327	381	570	989	681	1 093	1 981	466	236
Married-couple families	268	336	388	716	531	738	1 392	391	177
With own children under 18 years	137	168	242	392	250	449	780	187	91
Number of own children under 18 years	280	335	508	833	499	928	1 577	373	188
Female householder, no husband present	72	55	57	169	170	168	351	87	36
With own children under 18 years	20	21	25	60	74	73	168	37	14
Number of own children under 18 years	38	39	57	120	141	142	303	79	27
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	563	586	660	1 414	1 007	1 388	2 476	1 129	465
Never married	182	168	188	449	268	398	686	382	202
Now married, except separated	307	366	418	816	606	838	1 583	607	219
Consensually married	20	14	34	55	45	62	90	75	19
Separated	14	1	12	32	24	38	46	12	10
Widowed	27	25	12	46	34	56	68	35	16
Divorced	33	26	30	71	75	58	93	93	18
Females 15 years and over	589	567	646	1 390	1 120	1 442	2 705	735	374
Never married	162	114	131	301	232	339	554	151	110
Now married, except separated	301	362	409	831	612	835	1 592	441	210
Consensually married	18	11	35	57	43	65	91	25	15
Separated	17	13	10	31	44	36	73	17	12
Widowed	77	46	62	157	137	148	277	70	33
Divorced	32	32	34	70	95	84	209	56	9

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Comuy Municipio						Hatillo Municipio	
	Tract 3201	Tract 3202	Tract 3203	Tract 3204	Tract 3205	Tract 3206	Tract 3101	Tract 3102
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	1.9	10.8	22.8	15.3	43.5	26.0	11.5	3.9
Square miles	.7	4.2	8.8	5.9	16.8	10.0	4.4	1.5
AGE								
All persons	3 197	4 590	6 490	6 171	4 131	4 338	4 736	5 333
Under 5 years	231	386	553	560	368	380	417	439
5 to 9 years	217	418	616	618	353	410	391	506
10 to 14 years	261	450	685	699	433	539	451	481
15 to 19 years	292	404	572	575	390	446	400	521
20 to 24 years	205	334	498	478	354	356	384	413
25 to 34 years	411	717	939	899	579	568	709	728
35 to 44 years	423	648	952	820	592	581	599	735
45 to 54 years	343	502	630	652	360	397	539	573
55 to 64 years	322	325	411	404	299	263	390	379
65 to 74 years	275	256	392	285	241	245	284	334
75 to 84 years	172	123	191	134	134	132	137	169
85 years and over	45	27	51	47	28	21	35	55
3 and 4 years	84	133	209	214	147	156	170	183
16 years and over	2 437	3 235	4 510	4 183	2 892	2 916	3 392	3 793
18 years and over	2 314	3 080	4 282	3 955	2 752	2 734	3 245	3 585
21 years and over	2 155	2 871	3 955	3 606	2 501	2 490	3 016	3 303
60 years and over	654	576	831	646	564	518	639	753
62 years and over	604	517	768	577	500	477	566	683
Median	34.5	28.9	28.3	26.7	27.6	25.7	29.1	29.0
Female	1 633	2 348	3 336	3 120	2 054	2 157	2 458	2 804
Under 5 years	112	183	259	261	182	180	221	201
5 to 9 years	111	204	303	283	166	185	198	261
10 to 14 years	122	227	350	337	197	256	226	226
15 to 19 years	125	208	285	263	187	215	200	262
20 to 24 years	102	175	277	257	181	176	201	216
25 to 34 years	210	381	486	476	301	298	385	399
35 to 44 years	208	336	507	460	290	307	299	396
45 to 54 years	183	263	313	335	187	197	279	304
55 to 64 years	185	171	227	197	164	144	204	214
65 to 74 years	153	122	206	158	120	131	146	192
75 to 84 years	96	64	100	66	61	55	79	98
85 years and over	26	14	23	27	18	13	20	35
3 and 4 years	45	63	100	99	74	70	93	83
16 years and over	1 261	1 683	2 353	2 184	1 462	1 492	1 769	2 062
18 years and over	1 216	1 598	2 248	2 077	1 401	1 403	1 694	1 961
21 years and over	1 141	1 490	2 077	1 918	1 284	1 285	1 587	1 809
60 years and over	359	289	433	329	287	265	342	436
62 years and over	333	254	399	301	254	240	300	390
Median	36.5	29.1	28.6	28.3	28.8	27.2	29.3	31.3
Male	1 564	2 242	3 154	3 051	2 077	2 181	2 278	2 529
Median age	32.3	28.8	27.9	24.9	26.4	24.3	28.8	27.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	3 197	4 590	6 490	6 171	4 131	4 338	4 736	5 333
In households	3 182	4 590	6 490	6 171	4 131	4 298	4 736	5 333
Householder	1 128	1 389	1 862	1 777	1 206	1 177	1 435	1 636
Family householder	859	1 234	1 663	1 581	1 062	1 052	1 249	1 414
Nonfamily householder	269	155	199	196	144	125	186	222
Living alone	258	150	187	180	141	122	176	206
Spouse	615	993	1 302	1 206	847	826	983	949
Child	1 163	1 887	2 845	2 802	1 846	2 012	1 936	2 235
Other relatives	238	284	423	327	216	263	347	463
Nonrelatives	38	37	58	59	16	20	35	50
Institutionalized persons	15	—	—	—	—	40	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.82	3.30	3.49	3.47	3.43	3.65	3.30	3.26
Persons per family	3.35	3.56	3.75	3.74	3.74	3.95	3.61	3.58
Persons 65 years and over	492	406	634	466	403	398	456	558
In households	477	406	634	466	403	398	456	558
Householder	344	266	404	309	289	270	298	386
Nonfamily householder	144	61	97	87	73	58	79	109
Living alone	140	60	95	82	72	58	74	107
Spouse	95	93	141	101	91	91	98	99
Other relatives	36	43	85	52	23	37	57	70
Nonrelatives	2	4	4	4	—	—	3	3
Institutionalized persons	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	859	1 234	1 663	1 581	1 062	1 052	1 249	1 414
With own children under 18 years	400	697	947	978	589	615	667	755
Number of own children under 18 years	763	1 356	1 992	2 057	1 262	1 406	1 327	1 522
Married-couple families	615	993	1 302	1 206	847	826	983	949
With own children under 18 years	306	581	795	767	503	512	545	539
Number of own children under 18 years	595	1 137	1 698	1 596	1 073	1 174	1 094	1 101
Female householder, no husband present	198	192	285	303	176	184	219	402
With own children under 18 years	76	99	133	175	75	88	107	192
Number of own children under 18 years	132	186	261	368	163	193	203	372
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 200	1 602	2 212	2 055	1 468	1 473	1 664	1 791
Never married	359	397	621	587	444	482	473	549
Now married, except separated	676	1 081	1 418	1 313	917	883	1 073	1 053
Consensually married	28	40	42	53	21	33	47	51
Separated	18	24	20	30	17	23	25	38
Widowed	45	38	63	42	35	39	38	59
Divorced	102	62	90	83	55	46	55	92
Females 15 years and over	1 288	1 734	2 424	2 239	1 509	1 536	1 813	2 116
Never married	234	343	564	465	347	362	377	489
Now married, except separated	677	1 079	1 414	1 323	924	898	1 078	1 078
Consensually married	29	39	38	60	21	34	51	52
Separated	35	42	45	60	27	33	33	47
Widowed	194	137	235	188	138	145	183	249
Divorced	148	133	166	203	73	98	142	253

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hatillo Municipio—Con.				Quebradillas Municipio			
	Tract 3103	Tract 3104	Tract 3105	Tract 3106	Tract 3301	Tract 3302	Tract 3303	Tract 3304
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	9.5	22.6	21.1	39.7	12.4	5.9	13.5	26.8
Square miles	3.7	8.7	8.1	15.3	4.8	2.3	5.2	10.4
AGE								
All persons	4 188	6 606	6 350	5 490	6 367	5 346	4 977	4 735
Under 5 years	351	595	521	491	555	442	442	403
5 to 9 years	403	589	514	486	541	475	511	524
10 to 14 years	402	622	619	554	623	565	543	550
15 to 19 years	366	599	633	516	548	481	526	415
20 to 24 years	323	540	533	431	538	354	422	342
25 to 34 years	606	981	849	787	1 006	707	682	750
35 to 44 years	578	848	908	673	835	712	692	634
45 to 54 years	443	708	686	528	676	570	474	471
55 to 64 years	320	476	482	440	490	431	269	259
65 to 74 years	233	363	370	312	347	387	261	226
75 to 84 years	118	211	182	211	159	170	127	129
85 years and over	45	74	53	61	49	52	28	32
3 and 4 years	141	212	201	171	207	167	179	150
16 years and over	2 939	4 676	4 549	3 857	4 537	3 776	3 350	3 169
18 years and over	2 799	4 425	4 304	3 666	4 322	3 571	3 140	3 005
21 years and over	2 597	4 097	3 946	3 356	3 987	3 298	2 865	2 774
60 years and over	559	854	856	817	800	831	548	518
62 years and over	490	773	762	724	709	760	516	467
Median	28.7	28.4	28.7	28.5	28.3	29.7	25.5	26.7
Female	2 164	3 333	3 264	2 818	3 217	2 799	2 491	2 414
Under 5 years	169	318	285	256	279	219	218	211
5 to 9 years	199	280	256	261	274	229	237	264
10 to 14 years	192	300	289	299	300	265	288	278
15 to 19 years	204	301	312	254	257	235	256	217
20 to 24 years	161	264	270	218	278	179	203	183
25 to 34 years	328	518	459	407	527	394	352	383
35 to 44 years	311	426	474	346	426	380	372	309
45 to 54 years	219	356	354	279	348	314	230	226
55 to 64 years	175	220	244	229	233	234	141	133
65 to 74 years	118	200	188	138	180	219	122	123
75 to 84 years	64	105	100	102	90	102	61	69
85 years and over	24	45	33	29	25	29	11	18
3 and 4 years	68	123	110	91	121	79	92	73
16 years and over	1 553	2 371	2 367	1 958	2 315	2 048	1 671	1 611
18 years and over	1 474	2 250	2 248	1 866	2 219	1 941	1 576	1 532
21 years and over	1 362	2 084	2 061	1 701	2 052	1 811	1 447	1 400
60 years and over	297	439	439	392	406	473	266	277
62 years and over	256	400	402	346	362	435	249	251
Median	29.1	28.5	29.2	28.1	28.7	31.5	25.9	26.1
Male	2 024	3 273	3 086	2 672	3 150	2 547	2 486	2 321
Median age	28.3	28.2	28.0	28.9	28.0	27.8	25.0	27.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	4 188	6 606	6 350	5 490	6 367	5 346	4 977	4 735
In households	4 188	6 606	6 350	5 490	6 355	5 346	4 977	4 726
Householder	1 249	1 961	1 906	1 576	1 900	1 694	1 317	1 298
Family householder	1 099	1 721	1 644	1 398	1 661	1 395	1 181	1 153
Nonfamily householder	150	240	262	178	239	299	136	145
Living alone	145	224	253	170	227	281	129	142
Spouse	838	1 367	1 268	1 088	1 349	973	930	957
Child	1 728	2 786	2 684	2 387	2 735	2 274	2 382	2 255
Other relatives	344	426	456	396	321	327	314	199
Nonrelatives	29	66	36	43	50	78	34	17
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	9
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.35	3.37	3.33	3.48	3.34	3.16	3.78	3.64
Persons per family	3.65	3.66	3.68	3.77	3.65	3.56	4.07	3.96
Persons 65 years and over	396	648	605	584	555	609	416	387
In households	396	648	605	584	545	609	416	387
Householder	259	416	412	412	367	426	273	258
Nonfamily householder	67	108	121	84	105	155	73	74
Living alone	64	105	118	84	101	152	71	74
Spouse	76	142	105	116	127	125	92	90
Other relatives	60	83	85	52	51	56	47	37
Nonrelatives	1	7	3	4	—	2	4	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 099	1 721	1 644	1 398	1 661	1 395	1 181	1 153
With own children under 18 years	613	958	865	767	959	766	734	707
Number of own children under 18 years	1 198	1 974	1 829	1 616	1 898	1 599	1 675	1 623
Married-couple families	838	1 367	1 268	1 088	1 349	973	930	957
With own children under 18 years	496	813	705	619	808	544	613	634
Number of own children under 18 years	986	1 686	1 515	1 310	1 609	1 128	1 411	1 473
Female householder, no husband present	209	283	313	223	236	370	196	159
With own children under 18 years	98	127	136	110	126	199	99	67
Number of own children under 18 years	183	248	274	224	233	424	216	139
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 428	2 365	2 262	1 957	2 284	1 778	1 733	1 597
Never married	367	697	700	597	656	537	568	481
Now married, except separated	928	1 469	1 367	1 216	1 451	1 070	1 031	1 015
Consensually married	35	29	86	56	41	42	54	36
Separated	23	35	45	23	28	28	31	20
Widowed	47	56	58	57	59	57	53	29
Divorced	63	108	92	64	90	86	50	52
Females 15 years and over	1 604	2 435	2 434	2 002	2 364	2 086	1 748	1 661
Never married	351	511	537	451	510	472	440	396
Now married, except separated	925	1 466	1 389	1 209	1 466	1 105	1 034	1 026
Consensually married	31	30	87	55	40	44	56	37
Separated	46	50	85	44	32	91	24	32
Widowed	164	254	251	196	207	225	145	156
Divorced	118	154	172	102	149	193	105	51

Table 2. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Arecibo, PR MSA	Arecibo Municipio		Comuy Municipio	Hotillo Municipio	Quebrodillas Municipio	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Arecibo Municipio			
		Total	Arecibo zona urbana				Tract 3002	Tract 3004	Tract 3016	Tract 3017
All housing units -----	60 043	32 458	17 350	9 665	10 815	7 105	1 388	967	1 578	1 531
TENURE										
Occupied housing units-----	53 724	29 213	15 850	8 539	9 763	6 209	1 161	846	1 409	1 367
Owner-occupied housing units-----	41 368	21 791	10 752	6 850	7 908	4 819	999	665	1 157	1 114
Percent of occupied housing units-----	68.9	67.1	62.0	70.9	73.1	67.8	72.0	68.8	73.3	72.8
Renter-occupied housing units-----	12 356	7 422	5 098	1 689	1 855	1 390	162	181	252	253
Percent of occupied housing units-----	20.6	22.9	29.4	17.5	17.2	19.6	11.7	18.7	16.0	16.5
No cash rent-----	3 495	1 933	1 087	581	622	359	62	68	84	69
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units-----	6 319	3 245	1 500	1 126	1 052	896	227	121	169	164
For sale only-----	598	283	149	156	93	66	16	16	9	8
For rent-----	975	585	386	123	118	149	11	10	10	23
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	2 367	1 173	496	476	460	258	94	33	82	96
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	669	321	121	109	98	141	45	24	17	14
For migrant workers-----	9	6	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other vacant-----	1 701	877	344	260	283	281	61	38	51	22
Boarded up-----	186	126	68	23	23	14	12	5	9	4
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	1 031	547	343	214	248	22	18	7	18	33
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	763	480	432	91	185	7	1	1	5	12
Vacant condominium housing units-----	191	99	66	50	40	2	—	—	3	7
ROOMS										
1 room-----	708	420	207	99	104	85	41	14	22	9
2 rooms-----	1 819	1 001	423	317	316	185	58	30	38	45
3 rooms-----	5 116	3 058	1 512	639	842	577	148	77	149	102
4 rooms-----	13 409	7 266	3 417	2 123	2 536	1 484	368	251	408	355
5 rooms-----	21 559	11 157	5 678	3 493	4 211	2 698	455	355	565	553
6 rooms-----	11 930	6 377	3 858	2 180	1 971	1 402	231	179	249	305
7 rooms-----	3 835	2 154	1 528	609	598	474	53	47	94	109
8 or more rooms-----	1 667	1 025	727	205	237	200	34	14	53	53
Median, all housing units-----	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0
Median, all housing units-----	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.0
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES										
Owner-occupied housing units-----	1 964	1 125	344	320	391	128	78	26	71	53
Renter-occupied housing units-----	506	294	134	72	104	36	15	7	9	10
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units-----	101	49	22	15	19	18	1	3	2	1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached-----	49 493	25 775	12 410	8 386	9 301	6 031	1 273	840	1 389	1 330
1, attached-----	6 671	3 833	2 294	982	1 136	720	97	122	169	167
2-----	582	370	282	59	99	54	8	—	10	10
3 or 4-----	713	481	443	114	54	64	3	3	3	14
5 to 9-----	1 131	854	827	43	112	122	3	1	—	5
10 to 19-----	759	594	577	3	66	96	—	—	—	1
20 to 49-----	482	398	398	56	28	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more-----	56	56	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	56	38	21	10	8	—	3	—	6	1
Other-----	100	59	42	12	11	18	1	1	—	3
Occupied housing units-----	53 724	29 213	15 850	8 539	9 763	6 209	1 161	846	1 409	1 367
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person-----	7 600	4 609	2 567	1 038	1 174	779	239	146	205	152
2 persons-----	12 745	7 267	4 088	1 941	2 241	1 296	273	229	309	346
3 persons-----	10 717	5 728	3 139	1 710	2 034	1 245	239	138	278	265
4 persons-----	11 024	5 839	3 094	1 819	2 090	1 276	202	171	293	307
5 persons-----	7 143	3 621	1 912	1 215	1 382	925	115	97	207	197
6 or more persons-----	4 495	2 149	1 050	816	842	688	93	65	117	100
Median, occupied housing units-----	3.11	2.98	2.90	3.25	3.22	3.33	2.79	2.85	3.19	3.20
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	3.13	2.97	2.89	3.29	3.24	3.42	2.77	2.72	3.20	3.19
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	3.05	2.98	2.93	3.14	3.17	3.06	2.87	3.29	3.13	3.25
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less-----	47 966	26 327	14 599	7 586	8 620	5 433	1 038	751	1 259	1 248
1.01 to 1.50-----	4 326	2 121	936	713	873	619	92	64	113	91
1.51 or more-----	1 432	765	315	240	270	157	31	31	37	28
Mean-----	.66	.64	.61	.68	.68	.69	.64	.65	.68	.65
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	37 854	19 995	9 954	6 189	7 187	4 483	922	638	1 090	984
Less than \$20,000-----	13 602	6 747	2 479	2 330	2 882	1 643	441	297	476	313
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	12 465	6 510	3 027	2 163	2 368	1 424	307	260	327	373
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	7 150	3 864	2 316	1 130	1 227	929	120	73	140	192
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	2 901	1 745	1 288	388	437	331	42	3	64	67
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	834	527	391	86	140	81	5	3	34	21
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	544	347	256	69	81	47	6	—	30	12
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	235	170	132	16	31	18	—	—	15	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	70	48	39	4	13	5	—	2	2	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	28	21	15	2	4	4	—	—	1	—
\$300,000 or more-----	25	16	11	1	4	1	1	—	1	1
Median (dollars)-----	27 600	29 100	36 000	26 100	25 200	27 700	20 900	21 100	23 200	30 200
Mean (dollars)-----	34 200	36 200	43 000	31 400	31 500	33 300	26 100	24 300	34 000	34 200
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	11 949	7 236	5 053	1 613	1 759	1 341	153	179	245	244
No cash rent-----	3 295	1 846	1 078	537	578	334	55	68	79	67
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	157	158	152	150	165	150	167	151	154	188
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	165	168	163	155	175	147	177	149	167	197

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Arecibo zona urbana, Arecibo Municipio									
	Tract 3002 (pt.)	Tract 3004 (pt.)	Tract 3005	Tract 3006	Tract 3007	Tract 3008	Tract 3009	Tract 3010	Tract 3011	Tract 3012
All housing units.....	102	967	989	455	974	1 593	438	2 241	2 363	1 730
TENURE										
Occupied housing units.....	85	846	829	429	871	1 461	365	2 135	2 229	1 529
Owner-occupied housing units.....	68	665	361	324	545	746	257	1 712	1 599	1 127
Percent of occupied housing units.....	66.7	68.8	36.5	71.2	56.0	46.8	58.7	76.4	67.7	65.1
Renter-occupied housing units.....	17	181	468	105	326	715	108	423	630	402
Percent of occupied housing units.....	16.7	18.7	47.3	23.1	33.5	44.9	24.7	18.9	26.7	23.2
No cash rent.....	5	68	45	31	39	172	26	30	85	73
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	17	121	160	26	103	132	73	106	134	201
For sale only.....	—	16	18	9	10	27	8	12	16	8
Rent for sale.....	1	10	54	5	42	48	15	22	34	87
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	4	33	47	—	25	30	27	41	39	53
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	3	24	7	4	17	7	1	7	9	7
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other vacant.....	9	38	34	8	9	20	22	24	36	45
Boarded up.....	2	5	23	3	3	2	4	—	3	4
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	7	22	15	15	53	—	70	33	39
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	1	48	7	19	35	—	19	14	66
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	15	1	5	12	—	1	8	3
ROOMS										
1 room.....	2	14	19	4	9	76	4	11	14	13
2 rooms.....	5	30	44	4	25	20	16	15	54	56
3 rooms.....	7	77	112	26	75	137	38	131	176	186
4 rooms.....	12	251	241	56	155	313	75	154	468	371
5 rooms.....	41	355	283	134	289	540	142	660	873	513
6 rooms.....	32	179	186	119	208	312	100	839	534	322
7 rooms.....	2	47	51	75	129	122	42	298	170	202
8 or more rooms.....	1	14	53	37	84	73	21	133	74	67
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	4.8	4.8	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.7	5.0	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.6	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.0	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.2	4.8	4.8	5.6	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.7	5.1	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.2	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.9	4.7	4.4	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.8	5.5	4.7	4.7
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	3	26	9	5	6	4	13	11	66	40
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	7	15	2	4	7	3	7	30	14
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units.....	—	3	4	—	—	2	—	1	8	1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	93	840	520	369	566	827	323	1 710	1 992	1 249
1, attached.....	6	122	198	23	200	172	53	303	346	389
2.....	2	—	94	15	50	9	31	14	10	16
3 or 4.....	—	3	130	4	70	53	12	23	9	16
5 to 9.....	1	1	36	7	37	77	15	182	2	3
10 to 19.....	—	—	6	—	49	99	—	—	1	1
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	28	—	348	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	2	—
Other.....	—	1	5	9	2	3	4	6	1	—
Occupied housing units.....	85	846	829	429	871	1 461	365	2 135	2 229	1 529
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	17	146	260	94	180	239	87	211	296	328
2 persons.....	13	229	250	162	298	329	97	518	602	419
3 persons.....	17	138	149	62	181	305	70	446	444	300
4 persons.....	18	171	96	77	119	272	53	498	448	244
5 persons.....	12	97	48	31	54	190	38	327	280	154
6 or more persons.....	8	65	26	3	39	126	20	135	159	84
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.24	2.85	2.12	2.24	2.36	3.03	2.48	3.26	2.99	2.56
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.27	2.72	2.04	2.19	2.32	3.07	2.37	3.26	2.95	2.51
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.13	3.29	2.20	2.45	2.44	2.99	2.88	3.26	3.05	2.70
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	76	751	790	422	833	1 323	340	2 007	2 068	1 414
1.01 to 1.50.....	6	64	28	7	27	108	17	91	126	87
1.51 or more.....	3	31	11	—	11	30	8	37	35	28
Mean.....	.66	.65	.50	.45	.49	.66	.55	.59	.62	.57
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	65	638	287	276	463	723	238	1 536	1 506	1 070
Less than \$20,000.....	21	297	110	7	91	93	104	166	383	270
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	27	260	84	26	92	219	73	343	484	389
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	11	73	42	104	77	152	30	528	377	223
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	5	3	23	80	97	131	21	367	135	145
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1	3	14	23	42	40	4	79	57	27
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	—	9	19	34	41	4	36	42	8
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	4	10	23	29	2	12	12	7
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	2	1	5	6	9	—	2	10	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	5	1
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Median (dollars).....	26 600	21 100	26 900	60 100	51 300	44 500	22 300	49 700	34 700	32 700
Mean (dollars).....	30 800	24 300	36 800	70 300	61 300	59 100	30 900	51 200	41 800	38 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	16	179	465	103	323	712	107	416	622	399
No cash rent.....	4	68	45	29	38	172	25	30	85	72
Median contract rent (dollars).....	171	151	159	300	230	60—	166	263	156	162
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	179	149	176	288	244	105	185	252	164	171

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Arecibo zona urbana, Arecibo Municipio—Con.					Remainder of Arecibo Municipio			
	Tract 3013	Tract 3014	Tract 3015	Tract 3016 (pt.)	Tract 3017 (pt.)	Tract 3001	Tract 3002 (pt.)	Tract 3003	Tract 3004 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 025	569	1 813	1 080	1 011	2 474	1 286	2 771	—
TENURE									
Occupied housing units.....	995	534	1 666	970	906	2 168	1 076	2 486	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	6	417	1 423	794	708	1 751	931	1 929	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	.6	73.3	78.5	73.5	70.0	70.8	72.4	69.6	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	989	117	243	176	198	417	145	557	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	96.5	20.6	13.4	16.3	19.6	16.9	11.3	20.1	—
No cash rent.....	357	23	37	46	50	150	57	146	—
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	30	35	147	110	105	306	210	285	—
For sale only.....	—	4	11	4	6	14	16	22	—
For rent.....	22	10	12	9	15	28	10	45	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	2	12	86	44	53	138	90	77	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	4	1	4	12	14	26	42	40	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
Other vacant.....	2	8	32	41	16	100	52	100	—
Boarded up.....	2	—	4	9	4	6	10	9	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	1	16	26	17	29	64	18	44	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	197	5	4	5	12	10	1	21	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	8	2	1	3	7	7	—	16	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	3	4	11	18	5	28	39	39	—
2 rooms.....	14	17	65	27	31	90	53	103	—
3 rooms.....	192	50	153	99	53	276	141	271	—
4 rooms.....	403	86	344	266	222	571	356	617	—
5 rooms.....	321	162	629	375	361	927	414	953	—
6 rooms.....	75	144	404	181	223	426	199	548	—
7 rooms.....	17	78	139	78	78	115	51	154	—
8 or more rooms.....	—	28	68	36	38	41	33	86	—
Median, all housing units.....	4.3	5.3	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.9	—
Mean, all housing units.....	4.3	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.8	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.3	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.9	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.1	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.7	5.0	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	—
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	9	79	48	25	93	75	104	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	18	1	16	4	6	10	15	25	—
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units.....	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	4	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	8	460	1 636	965	852	2 181	1 180	2 363	—
1, attached.....	4	99	154	100	125	265	91	333	—
2.....	9	7	6	9	10	11	6	35	—
3 or 4.....	100	1	6	2	14	10	3	16	—
5 to 9.....	460	—	1	—	5	3	2	7	—
10 to 19.....	420	—	—	—	1	—	—	13	—
20 to 49.....	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	6	4	1	1	3	2	—
Other.....	2	2	4	—	3	3	1	2	—
Occupied housing units.....	995	534	1 666	970	906	2 168	1 076	2 486	—
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	194	67	210	130	108	319	222	382	—
2 persons.....	215	167	359	214	216	564	260	640	—
3 persons.....	195	109	356	195	172	394	222	491	—
4 persons.....	199	96	379	207	217	450	184	513	—
5 persons.....	128	52	225	147	129	272	103	279	—
6 or more persons.....	64	43	137	77	64	169	85	181	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.95	2.80	3.24	3.22	3.25	3.01	2.75	2.95	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.00	2.70	3.21	3.27	3.25	2.99	2.73	2.90	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.95	3.17	3.40	3.09	3.24	3.06	2.85	3.09	—
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	901	490	1 480	869	835	1 904	962	2 229	—
1.01 to 1.50.....	82	37	129	72	55	184	86	183	—
1.51 or more.....	12	7	57	29	16	80	28	74	—
Mean.....	.72	.58	.66	.68	.64	.67	.64	.64	—
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	2	396	1 347	750	657	1 612	857	1 807	—
Less than \$20,000.....	—	70	392	276	199	550	420	566	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	131	416	232	251	628	280	637	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	2	121	323	122	131	299	109	381	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	—	50	126	55	50	91	37	115	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	17	41	28	15	26	4	46	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	7	24	26	6	14	6	34	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	18	10	5	3	—	18	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	7	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—
Median (dollars).....	47 500	39 600	33 000	27 400	30 900	27 500	20 400	29 400	—
Mean (dollars).....	47 500	41 200	39 500	36 700	34 400	31 700	25 800	36 500	—
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	989	116	239	173	194	396	137	537	—
No cash rent.....	357	23	36	44	50	138	51	142	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	60—	254	211	160	202	187	166	179	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	53	233	225	169	201	194	177	194	—

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Arecibo Municipio—Con.								
	Tract 3016 (pt.)	Tract 3017 (pt.)	Tract 3018	Tract 3019	Tract 3020	Tract 3021	Tract 3022	Tract 3023	Tract 3024
All housing units -----	498	520	624	1 244	979	1 269	2 447	652	344
TENURE									
Occupied housing units -----	439	461	531	1 097	904	1 166	2 176	580	279
Owner-occupied housing units -----	363	406	441	915	740	1 002	1 835	497	229
Percent of occupied housing units -----	72.9	78.1	70.7	73.6	75.6	79.0	75.0	76.2	66.6
Renter-occupied housing units -----	76	55	90	182	164	164	341	83	50
Percent of occupied housing units -----	15.3	10.6	14.4	14.6	16.8	12.9	13.9	12.7	14.5
No cash rent -----	38	19	35	98	45	65	130	37	26
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units -----	59	59	93	147	75	103	271	72	65
For sale only -----	5	2	9	2	9	8	37	8	2
For rent -----	1	8	10	10	15	9	40	9	14
Rented or sold, not occupied -----	38	43	7	43	22	72	108	28	11
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use -----	5	—	2	7	11	10	30	7	20
For migrant workers -----	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant -----	10	6	65	84	18	4	56	20	18
Boarded up -----	—	—	1	14	5	—	6	5	2
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	1	4	2	42	4	12	13	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	—	—	—	7	4	5	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units -----	—	—	1	5	1	2	1	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room -----	4	4	5	21	14	18	21	19	1
2 rooms -----	11	14	19	53	24	58	69	64	20
3 rooms -----	50	49	62	138	97	134	196	91	41
4 rooms -----	142	133	164	373	238	346	632	176	101
5 rooms -----	190	192	247	441	390	471	914	229	111
6 rooms -----	68	82	87	188	170	175	470	56	50
7 rooms -----	16	31	27	22	27	53	104	12	14
8 or more rooms -----	17	15	13	8	19	14	41	5	6
Median, all housing units -----	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.6
Mean, all housing units -----	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.6
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.7	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.0
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	23	28	54	100	33	90	104	51	26
Renter-occupied housing units -----	5	4	9	22	7	23	25	9	6
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units -----	1	—	3	1	—	4	8	3	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached -----	424	478	610	1 090	862	1 089	2 173	621	294
1, attached -----	69	42	12	138	99	174	260	28	28
2 -----	1	—	1	9	15	4	5	1	—
3 or 4 -----	1	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	1
5 to 9 -----	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	14
10 to 19 -----	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
20 to 49 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	2	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	4
Other -----	—	—	—	3	1	—	6	—	1
Occupied housing units -----	439	461	531	1 097	904	1 166	2 176	580	279
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person -----	75	44	73	149	140	206	323	70	39
2 persons -----	95	130	107	234	233	207	486	157	66
3 persons -----	83	93	95	223	189	229	404	115	51
4 persons -----	86	90	131	214	176	236	502	115	48
5 persons -----	60	68	74	167	108	169	291	75	43
6 or more persons -----	40	36	51	110	58	119	170	48	32
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.10	3.11	3.40	3.24	2.92	3.24	3.19	3.05	3.18
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.07	3.08	3.50	3.28	2.91	3.21	3.22	2.90	3.26
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.23	3.27	2.97	3.05	2.94	3.38	3.07	3.74	2.75
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less -----	390	413	454	920	821	982	1 941	473	239
1.01 to 1.50 -----	41	36	55	124	62	135	184	62	33
1.51 or more -----	8	12	22	53	21	49	51	45	7
Mean -----	.68	.67	.73	.76	.66	.72	.67	.77	.72
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	340	327	353	810	690	907	1 751	414	173
Less than \$20,000 -----	200	114	195	538	257	477	596	258	97
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	95	122	111	195	278	303	666	114	54
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	18	61	39	60	97	100	337	34	13
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	9	17	6	10	45	21	92	6	8
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	6	6	2	6	6	1	30	2	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	4	6	—	1	3	4	19	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	5	—	—	—	2	1	9	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more -----	1	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	17 000	28 600	17 800	14 800	24 700	19 000	28 100	15 000	17 100
Mean (dollars) -----	28 100	33 900	22 200	19 900	30 200	23 300	32 500	20 300	22 600
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	72	50	72	172	160	148	328	71	40
No cash rent -----	35	17	23	90	44	57	123	30	18
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	135	161	140	124	167	149	178	138	140
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	159	178	151	130	186	164	194	138	158

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Camuy Municipio						Hatillo Municipio	
	Tract 3201	Tract 3202	Tract 3203	Tract 3204	Tract 3205	Tract 3206	Tract 3101	Tract 3102
All housing units -----	1 258	1 563	2 078	2 025	1 364	1 377	1 577	1 789
TENURE								
Occupied housing units-----	1 128	1 389	1 862	1 777	1 206	1 177	1 435	1 636
Owner-occupied housing units-----	774	1 083	1 547	1 373	1 056	1 017	1 206	1 186
Percent of occupied housing units-----	61.5	69.3	74.4	67.8	77.4	73.9	76.5	66.3
Renter-occupied housing units-----	354	306	315	404	150	160	229	450
Percent of occupied housing units-----	28.1	19.6	15.2	20.0	11.0	11.6	14.5	25.2
No cash rent-----	85	76	120	194	51	55	69	148
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units-----	130	174	216	248	158	200	142	153
For sale only-----	22	8	20	77	13	16	25	20
For rent-----	19	43	16	34	4	7	32	17
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	49	78	107	71	66	105	8	64
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	12	29	23	21	6	18	9	10
For migrant workers-----	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant-----	27	15	50	45	69	54	68	42
Boarded up-----	6	2	1	3	6	5	5	2
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	112	43	18	31	6	4	30	103
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	24	57	5	5	—	—	18	128
Vacant condominium housing units-----	13	24	6	5	—	2	13	12
ROOMS								
1 room-----	17	13	20	16	19	14	18	6
2 rooms-----	85	39	66	33	55	39	54	33
3 rooms-----	123	87	143	81	113	92	135	107
4 rooms-----	279	296	457	363	395	333	315	287
5 rooms-----	421	550	672	769	483	598	572	845
6 rooms-----	225	421	512	580	212	230	341	355
7 rooms-----	75	122	145	145	69	53	101	99
8 or more rooms-----	33	35	63	38	18	18	41	57
Median, all housing units-----	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.0
Mean, all housing units-----	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1
Median, occupied housing units-----	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.2	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.9
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES								
Owner-occupied housing units-----	15	18	80	69	76	62	65	25
Renter-occupied housing units-----	6	9	16	18	13	10	15	10
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units-----	2	—	3	5	4	1	2	6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached-----	942	1 326	1 914	1 681	1 255	1 268	1 300	1 296
1, attached-----	179	134	153	322	103	91	238	246
2-----	30	5	6	8	2	8	4	37
3 or 4-----	80	22	3	6	1	2	2	37
5 to 9-----	23	14	—	5	—	1	—	106
10 to 19-----	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	63
20 to 49-----	—	56	—	—	—	—	28	—
50 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	—	4	—	2	1	3	4	—
Other-----	2	1	2	1	2	4	1	4
Occupied housing units-----	1 128	1 389	1 862	1 777	1 206	1 177	1 435	1 636
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person-----	258	150	187	180	141	122	176	206
2 persons-----	310	325	425	364	273	244	328	396
3 persons-----	213	316	354	379	243	205	316	374
4 persons-----	170	302	407	419	254	267	316	333
5 persons-----	110	199	304	269	156	177	190	187
6 or more persons-----	67	97	185	166	139	162	109	140
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.49	3.19	3.40	3.41	3.28	3.57	3.18	3.08
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.51	3.23	3.47	3.33	3.28	3.60	3.23	3.02
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.42	3.12	3.12	3.65	3.25	3.36	2.93	3.21
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less-----	1 034	1 279	1 653	1 605	1 027	988	1 286	1 491
1.01 to 1.50-----	70	86	146	137	138	136	116	116
1.51 or more-----	24	24	63	35	41	53	33	29
Mean-----	.59	.64	.69	.67	.72	.75	.66	.64
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	716	1 012	1 436	1 300	908	817	1 112	1 121
Less than \$20,000-----	254	264	506	375	521	410	358	300
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	204	358	474	538	296	293	329	378
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	172	252	270	296	64	76	260	306
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	56	94	117	73	22	26	88	82
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	17	23	34	5	4	3	39	27
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	7	16	26	11	1	8	21	19
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	5	5	4	2	—	—	8	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	1
\$300,000 or more-----	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Median (dollars)-----	30 900	33 800	27 500	30 900	17 500	19 900	32 400	34 900
Mean (dollars)-----	35 000	37 300	34 300	32 400	21 600	25 000	37 900	37 400
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	352	298	291	397	139	136	216	445
No cash rent-----	85	70	103	192	45	42	64	147
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	114	159	164	154	133	152	196	135
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	135	162	170	170	134	152	202	148

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hortillo Municipio—Con.				Quebrodillas Municipio			
	Tract 3103	Tract 3104	Tract 3105	Tract 3106	Tract 3301	Tract 3302	Tract 3303	Tract 3304
All housing units	1 382	2 151	2 100	1 816	2 147	1 959	1 511	1 488
TENURE								
Occupied housing units	1 249	1 961	1 906	1 576	1 900	1 694	1 317	1 298
Owner-occupied housing units	1 062	1 678	1 483	1 293	1 551	1 067	1 084	1 117
Percent of occupied housing units	76.8	78.0	70.6	71.2	72.2	54.5	71.7	75.1
Renter-occupied housing units	187	283	423	283	349	627	233	181
Percent of occupied housing units	13.5	13.2	20.1	15.6	16.3	32.0	15.4	12.2
No cash rent	46	92	183	84	111	119	67	62
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	133	190	194	240	247	265	194	190
For sale only	8	6	13	21	14	29	17	6
For rent	5	18	26	20	27	87	28	7
Rented or sold, not occupied	100	147	74	67	23	51	51	133
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	10	13	26	30	42	42	33	24
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other vacant	10	6	55	102	141	56	65	19
Boarded up	1	1	3	11	6	6	2	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	17	29	51	18	3	12	3	4
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	4	5	18	12	1	3	3	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	3	8	4	1	—	—	1
ROOMS								
1 room	11	17	23	29	22	36	15	12
2 rooms	35	42	53	99	47	40	52	46
3 rooms	94	152	159	195	171	152	140	114
4 rooms	354	550	559	471	422	389	337	336
5 rooms	560	815	787	632	828	756	530	584
6 rooms	209	414	365	287	450	386	297	269
7 rooms	90	124	109	75	145	141	98	90
8 or more rooms	29	37	45	28	62	59	42	37
Median, all housing units	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9
Median, all housing units	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9
Median, occupied housing units	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.8
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES								
Owner-occupied housing units	41	101	84	75	35	14	43	36
Renter-occupied housing units	8	8	38	25	6	13	9	8
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units	2	—	7	2	—	7	10	1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	1 239	1 925	1 890	1 651	1 938	1 422	1 285	1 386
1, attached	121	207	183	141	196	225	208	91
2	17	13	12	16	8	32	13	1
3 or 4	1	1	5	8	3	56	3	2
5 to 9	—	3	3	—	—	122	—	—
10 to 19	1	—	2	—	—	95	1	—
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Other	3	1	2	—	2	7	1	8
Occupied housing units	1 249	1 961	1 906	1 576	1 900	1 694	1 317	1 298
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	145	224	253	170	227	281	129	142
2 persons	281	451	436	349	430	402	223	241
3 persons	267	393	363	321	395	340	249	261
4 persons	278	448	385	330	424	327	268	257
5 persons	167	293	309	236	254	202	250	219
6 or more persons	111	152	160	170	170	142	198	178
Median, occupied housing units	3.24	3.28	3.23	3.34	3.24	2.98	3.71	3.52
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.23	3.26	3.31	3.35	3.29	2.96	3.85	3.62
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.29	3.35	2.97	3.28	3.08	3.01	3.20	3.00
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	1 110	1 741	1 685	1 307	1 712	1 532	1 099	1 090
1.01 to 1.50	99	183	169	190	142	131	165	181
1.51 or more	40	37	52	79	46	31	53	27
Mean .....	.69	.68	.68	.74	.66	.63	.76	.73
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	985	1 529	1 378	1 062	1 468	1 000	1 028	987
Less than \$20,000	447	712	566	499	464	201	476	502
\$20,000 to \$39,999	290	455	532	384	455	337	354	278
\$40,000 to \$59,999	143	195	193	130	371	286	132	140
\$60,000 to \$79,999	66	104	60	37	114	121	47	49
\$80,000 to \$99,999	18	33	14	9	32	31	9	9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	15	17	7	2	19	16	5	7
\$150,000 to \$199,999	6	8	4	—	7	6	4	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	3	1	1	2	1	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	2	1	—	3	1	—	—
Median (dollars)	22 700	21 900	23 300	21 300	31 200	37 500	21 700	19 700
Mean (dollars)	30 200	30 300	28 600	25 600	36 500	41 100	27 300	26 800
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	182	270	404	242	338	613	226	164
No cash rent	45	87	172	63	104	115	64	51
Median contract rent (dollars)	173	195	163	150	172	112	156	143
Mean contract rent (dollars)	190	214	170	151	183	122	158	164

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Arecibo, PR MSA	Arecibo Municipio		Camuy Municipio	Hatillo Municipio	Quebradillas Municipio	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Arecibo Municipio			
		Total	Arecibo zona urbana				Tract 3002	Tract 3004	Tract 3016	Tract 3017
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	176 430	93 385	49 545	28 917	32 703	21 425	3 497	2 601	4 741	4 443
Born in Puerto Rico	161 247	85 753	44 937	26 489	29 735	19 270	3 315	2 293	4 383	3 881
Born elsewhere	15 183	7 632	4 608	2 428	2 968	2 155	182	308	358	562
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH										
Persons 5 to 17 years	41 674	21 002	11 057	7 272	7 854	5 546	732	563	1 032	1 109
Able to speak Spanish	40 981	20 541	10 827	7 190	7 771	5 479	706	543	1 006	1 096
Unable to speak English	29 014	14 147	6 625	5 412	5 373	4 082	529	334	698	684
Unable to speak Spanish	693	461	230	82	83	67	26	20	26	13
Unable to speak English	616	420	205	64	65	67	17	14	26	13
Persons 18 years and over	120 450	65 211	34 693	19 167	22 035	14 037	2 521	1 783	3 346	3 040
Able to speak Spanish	118 512	63 960	34 030	18 965	21 710	13 877	2 457	1 745	3 270	3 004
Unable to speak English	62 430	32 602	14 710	11 164	11 434	7 230	1 483	942	1 769	1 459
Unable to speak Spanish	1 938	1 251	663	202	325	160	64	38	76	36
Unable to speak English	1 646	1 078	535	176	258	134	57	38	58	36
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE										
Persons 10 years and over	147 414	78 927	41 940	23 813	27 053	17 621	3 008	2 136	4 068	3 757
Unable to read and write in any language	15 292	8 371	3 304	2 255	3 388	1 278	288	111	345	221
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	48 447	25 455	14 007	8 320	8 485	6 187	809	700	1 233	1 375
Preprimary school	1 740	858	555	360	334	188	51	56	39	46
Public school	1 421	704	428	303	254	160	41	37	15	46
Elementary school	24 868	12 127	6 348	4 626	4 556	3 559	373	347	579	651
Public school	22 382	10 686	5 320	4 364	4 096	3 236	367	325	524	617
High school	13 027	7 357	3 989	1 985	2 148	1 537	242	237	426	482
Public school	11 706	6 549	3 406	1 850	1 929	1 378	229	217	374	448
College	8 812	5 113	3 115	1 349	1 447	903	143	60	189	196
Public college	4 527	2 800	1 670	670	556	501	75	18	85	81
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	99 735	54 062	28 862	15 836	18 212	11 625	2 163	1 473	2 837	2 470
Less than 7th grade	33 539	16 935	7 868	5 911	6 896	3 797	878	638	929	798
7th to 9th grade	15 735	7 999	4 036	2 804	3 080	1 852	362	303	468	433
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	9 069	5 559	2 920	1 221	1 229	1 060	153	192	219	300
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	19 840	11 225	5 962	2 783	3 205	2 627	549	168	588	445
Some college or associate degree	11 700	6 621	3 991	1 785	2 055	1 239	157	114	395	284
Bachelor's degree	7 664	4 276	2 982	1 063	1 461	864	43	58	170	185
Graduate or professional degree	2 188	1 447	1 103	269	286	186	21	—	68	25
Percent high school graduate or higher	41.5	43.6	48.6	37.3	38.5	42.3	35.6	23.1	43.0	38.0
VOCATIONAL TRAINING										
Persons 16 to 64 years	108 327	58 078	30 678	17 437	19 934	12 878	2 156	1 632	3 030	2 707
With vocational training	8 353	5 267	2 827	1 262	1 155	669	224	199	334	264
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	429	430	394	412	460	396	299	714	316	342
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 752	1 740	1 691	1 734	1 832	1 704	1 726	2 043	1 462	1 879
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 607	2 516	2 399	2 674	2 638	2 873	2 290	2 169	2 495	2 790
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	162 124	86 213	45 750	26 439	29 889	19 583	3 253	2 346	4 378	4 149
Same house	114 496	60 075	29 884	19 215	20 966	14 240	2 446	1 496	3 181	2 814
Different house in Puerto Rico	39 457	22 313	13 366	5 605	7 325	4 214	662	563	1 034	1 081
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	11 933	10 785	7 758	150	982	16	340	315	388	433
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	20 016	6 399	2 672	4 536	5 406	3 675	206	210	471	499
Different MSA/PMSA	5 551	3 822	2 174	641	667	421	92	38	84	36
Not in an MSA/PMSA	1 957	1 307	762	278	270	102	24	—	91	113
Elsewhere	8 171	3 825	2 500	1 619	1 598	1 129	145	287	163	254
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban	97 630	55 593	49 545	14 140	23 323	4 574	288	2 601	4 049	3 209
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	86 204	47 627	41 673	13 230	21 710	3 637	288	2 586	3 962	3 074
Rural	78 800	37 792	—	14 777	9 380	16 851	3 209	—	692	1 234
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	72 496	34 811	—	13 390	8 318	15 977	2 971	—	651	1 114
On farms	252	115	—	93	44	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	42 148	22 531	12 107	6 934	7 621	5 062	920	540	1 337	1 020
Car, truck, or van	34 105	18 205	9 844	5 659	6 248	3 993	642	347	1 133	848
Drove alone	26 741	14 271	7 562	4 288	4 936	3 246	475	259	836	733
Carpooled	7 364	3 934	2 282	1 371	1 312	747	167	88	297	115
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	3 713	2 364	1 163	538	515	296	181	121	158	52
Bus	550	302	131	94	94	60	17	6	6	—
Público	3 139	2 038	1 012	444	421	236	164	110	152	52
Walked	2 675	1 180	712	504	462	529	43	42	34	74
Other means	1 001	478	229	165	205	153	36	21	—	33
Worked at home	654	304	159	68	191	91	18	9	12	13
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.13	1.13	1.15	1.15	1.13	1.11	1.17	1.20	1.17	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.4	21.7	19.6	22.0	20.8	20.3	26.5	19.6	23.4	25.1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	3 832	2 277	851	612	620	323	175	94	116	91
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	11 602	5 528	2 716	2 527	1 994	1 553	285	178	477	267
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	14 842	8 454	4 946	1 933	2 713	1 742	239	134	411	408
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	3 492	1 847	1 245	587	582	476	30	42	144	27
All other times	7 726	4 121	2 190	1 207	1 521	877	173	83	177	214
Worked in MSA of residence	34 255	17 499	10 197	6 068	6 528	4 160	593	444	1 217	863
Arecibo zona urbana	21 245	16 164	9 725	1 478	3 054	549	547	415	1 104	782
Remainder of Arecibo Municipio	918	842	157	6	51	19	39	29	61	39
Camuy zona urbana	4 784	184	134	3 905	298	397	—	—	13	23
Remainder of Camuy Municipio	157	—	—	157	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hatillo zona urbana	3 124	244	147	344	2 450	86	—	—	13	15
Remainder of Hatillo Municipio	697	25	14	20	652	—	7	—	—	—
Quebradillas zona urbana	3 191	40	20	158	23	2 970	—	—	26	4
Remainder of Quebradillas Municipio	139	—	—	—	—	139	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	7 893	5 032	1 910	866	1 093	902	327	96	120	157
San Juan Municipio	614	323	100	103	140	48	12	—	21	17
Barceloneta Municipio	3 295	2 529	819	200	464	102	189	64	42	39
Florida Municipio	65	53	14	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Manati Municipio	1 329	990	449	130	183	26	66	11	13	57
Vega Baja Municipio	217	162	57	12	21	22	13	7	—	—
Vega Alta Municipio	100	65	21	—	35	—	8	—	—	—
Remainder of San Juan, PR MSA	631	334	144	102	61	134	22	6	29	19
Aguadilla Municipio	290	45	45	51	25	169	—	—	15	—
Isabela Municipio	348	41	17	60	—	241	—	5	—	—
Remainder of Aguadilla, PR MSA	30	5	5	13	—	12	—	—	—	—
Lares Municipio	223	102	70	75	31	15	—	—	—	11
Utua Municipio	141	121	59	—	20	—	—	3	—	—
Worked elsewhere	610	262	110	114	107	127	17	—	—	14

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Arecibo zona urbana, Arecibo Municipio									
	Tract 3002 (pt.)	Tract 3004 (pt.)	Tract 3005	Tract 3006	Tract 3007	Tract 3008	Tract 3009	Tract 3010	Tract 3011	Tract 3012
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	288	2 601	2 097	1 189	2 326	4 859	1 018	7 116	7 074	4 341
Born in Puerto Rico	268	2 293	1 871	1 069	2 061	4 479	890	6 423	6 619	4 016
Born elsewhere	20	308	226	120	265	380	128	693	455	325
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH										
Persons 5 to 17 years	90	563	334	185	336	1 046	237	1 717	1 648	933
Able to speak Spanish	90	543	320	180	331	1 041	237	1 689	1 593	933
Unable to speak Spanish	—	20	14	5	5	5	—	28	55	—
Persons 18 years and over	163	1 783	1 649	957	1 851	3 299	703	4 984	4 958	3 114
Able to speak Spanish	151	1 745	1 628	957	1 825	3 221	678	4 955	4 818	3 051
Unable to speak Spanish	12	38	21	—	26	78	25	29	140	63
Unable to speak English	5	38	15	—	26	67	17	24	128	49
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE										
Persons 10 years and over	199	2 136	1 853	1 100	2 078	3 950	872	6 138	6 126	3 762
Unable to read and write in any language	15	111	89	—	81	274	54	324	443	273
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	82	700	445	280	561	1 574	308	2 291	1 871	1 149
Preprimary school	14	56	26	6	44	95	12	57	33	21
Public school	4	37	26	6	20	79	12	45	24	14
Elementary school	56	347	192	102	207	656	154	932	838	540
Public school	56	325	187	52	145	561	116	678	719	475
High school	12	237	117	99	133	375	89	638	601	326
Public school	12	217	110	57	89	280	77	473	541	303
College	—	60	110	73	177	448	53	664	399	262
Public college	—	18	58	54	129	305	26	283	193	148
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	157	1 473	1 439	863	1 610	2 474	616	4 117	4 146	2 703
Less than 7th grade	47	638	458	103	335	517	174	716	1 229	779
7th to 9th grade	22	303	298	76	122	293	95	363	540	415
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	15	192	135	34	126	206	56	377	570	222
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	50	168	251	178	364	582	126	917	847	635
Some college or associate degree	18	114	187	220	232	313	84	832	513	311
Bachelor's degree	5	58	64	138	270	394	40	715	363	280
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	46	114	161	169	41	197	84	61
Percent high school graduate or higher	46.5	23.1	38.1	75.3	63.8	58.9	47.2	64.6	43.6	47.6
VOCATIONAL TRAINING										
Persons 16 to 64 years	131	1 632	1 190	744	1 351	3 144	522	4 694	4 550	2 631
With vocational training	29	199	170	116	176	408	75	366	219	226
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	429	714	613	161	297	485	256	189	261	358
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 571	2 043	1 480	465	1 186	2 164	1 609	1 338	1 642	1 533
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 571	2 169	1 705	2 105	2 198	2 262	3 067	2 270	2 566	2 119
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	253	2 346	1 983	1 142	2 187	4 345	940	6 701	6 606	4 047
Same house	159	1 496	1 068	785	1 296	2 505	614	4 846	4 282	2 716
Different house in Puerto Rico	91	563	752	343	783	1 677	264	1 601	1 881	1 099
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	38	315	587	258	328	988	228	968	1 017	708
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	30	210	63	23	194	192	17	300	498	88
Different MSA/PMSA	23	38	79	62	205	431	19	212	239	256
Nat in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	23	—	56	66	—	121	127	47
Elsewhere	3	287	163	14	108	163	62	254	443	232
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban	288	2 601	2 097	1 189	2 326	4 859	1 018	7 116	7 074	4 341
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	288	2 586	1 437	1 029	1 873	2 849	863	6 458	6 938	4 112
Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	66	540	482	296	755	1 052	234	2 298	1 877	1 119
Car, truck, or van	45	347	205	280	572	900	178	2 082	1 550	903
Drove alone	45	259	158	164	488	747	120	1 561	1 224	706
Carpooled	—	88	47	116	84	153	58	521	326	197
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	18	121	96	—	84	97	45	74	158	112
Bus	—	6	9	—	4	—	13	6	43	19
Pública	18	110	80	—	80	89	32	68	115	93
Walked	—	42	129	7	58	42	6	81	119	54
Other means	3	21	45	9	8	6	5	43	10	26
Worked at home	—	9	7	—	33	7	—	18	40	24
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.00	1.20	1.15	1.31	1.09	1.10	1.20	1.15	1.13	1.15
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	26.1	19.6	15.2	21.0	13.0	19.9	16.0	20.0	19.0	17.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	13	94	38	19	51	26	17	88	107	120
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	20	178	93	12	133	205	50	447	416	201
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	20	134	181	211	249	463	112	1 094	744	490
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	42	75	45	136	159	23	195	200	81
All other times	13	83	88	9	153	192	32	456	370	203
Worked in MSA of residence	39	444	447	296	664	913	204	1 810	1 652	973
Arecibo zona urbana	39	415	438	296	654	875	204	1 752	1 538	926
Remainder of Arecibo Municipio	—	29	—	—	—	11	—	—	26	5
Camuy zona urbana	—	—	9	—	10	6	—	28	31	14
Remainder of Camuy Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hatilla zona urbana	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	30	50	28
Remainder of Hatilla Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Quebradillas zona urbana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Quebradillas Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	27	96	35	—	91	139	30	488	225	146
San Juan Municipio	—	—	4	—	6	6	—	11	—	15
Barceloneta Municipio	16	64	8	—	36	44	13	263	126	43
Florida Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Manatí Municipio	5	11	23	—	30	42	12	105	44	29
Vega Baja Municipio	—	7	—	—	7	14	—	5	—	16
Vega Alta Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	5
Remainder of San Juan, PR PMSA	—	6	—	—	6	10	—	23	24	6
Aguadilla Municipio	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	10	—	—
Isabela Municipio	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	—
Remainder of Aguadilla, PR MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Lares Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10	6
Utua Municipio	—	3	—	—	—	7	—	11	6	5
Worked elsewhere	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	10	21

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Arecibo zona urbana, Arecibo Municipio—Can.					Remainder of Arecibo Municipio			
	Tract 3013	Tract 3014	Tract 3015	Tract 3016 (pt.)	Tract 3017 (pt.)	Tract 3001	Tract 3002 (pt.)	Tract 3003	Tract 3004 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	3 116	1 681	5 646	3 296	2 897	7 080	3 209	7 790	—
Born in Puerto Rico	2 876	1 445	5 165	2 970	2 492	6 485	3 047	7 264	—
Born elsewhere	240	236	481	326	405	595	162	526	—
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH									
Persons 5 to 17 years	819	387	1 275	801	686	1 732	642	1 689	—
Able to speak Spanish	799	380	1 243	775	673	1 660	616	1 658	—
Unable to speak English	584	152	787	505	378	1 320	453	1 206	—
Unable to speak Spanish	20	7	32	26	13	72	26	31	—
Unable to speak English	11	7	32	26	13	72	17	31	—
Persons 18 years and over	1 919	1 211	3 854	2 240	2 008	4 809	2 358	5 474	—
Able to speak Spanish	1 836	1 189	3 786	2 201	1 989	4 689	2 306	5 453	—
Unable to speak English	1 156	627	1 639	1 081	824	2 647	1 420	2 765	—
Unable to speak Spanish	83	22	68	39	19	120	52	21	—
Unable to speak English	71	9	46	21	19	109	52	21	—
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE									
Persons 10 years and over	2 400	1 441	4 632	2 835	2 418	5 920	2 809	6 614	—
Unable to read and write in any language	344	156	778	241	121	1 040	273	663	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	925	433	1 574	949	865	1 935	727	2 015	—
Preprimary school	30	5	92	18	46	37	37	78	—
Public school	30	—	85	—	46	32	37	78	—
Elementary school	495	224	771	431	403	1 040	317	922	—
Public school	485	187	578	376	380	969	311	768	—
High school	254	145	347	347	269	515	230	575	—
Public school	254	122	320	302	249	484	217	508	—
College	146	59	364	153	147	343	143	440	—
Public college	121	35	171	77	52	229	75	237	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 578	1 032	3 120	1 867	1 667	4 012	2 006	4 622	—
Less than 7th grade	653	260	927	552	480	1 422	831	1 267	—
7th to 9th grade	343	145	375	358	288	615	340	670	—
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	270	54	346	188	129	417	138	473	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	224	344	586	347	343	897	499	1 027	—
Some college or associate degree	84	129	466	256	232	441	139	635	—
Bachelor's degree	4	67	268	146	170	169	38	436	—
Graduate or professional degree	—	33	152	20	25	51	21	114	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	19.8	55.5	47.2	41.2	46.2	38.8	34.7	47.9	—
VOCATIONAL TRAINING									
Persons 16 to 64 years	1 807	998	3 442	2 092	1 750	4 359	2 025	4 781	—
With vocational training	108	93	198	261	183	348	195	457	—
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	1 044	449	396	298	286	548	292	289	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 097	1 429	1 968	1 564	1 810	1 846	1 639	1 574	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	3 132	2 349	2 541	2 639	2 637	2 745	2 425	2 684	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 738	1 598	5 129	3 041	2 694	6 541	3 000	7 163	—
Some house	1 887	985	3 529	2 066	1 650	4 688	2 287	5 306	—
Different house in Puerto Rico	692	589	1 406	835	790	1 567	571	1 706	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	486	310	836	343	348	667	302	797	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	70	166	161	353	307	556	176	582	—
Different MSA/PMSA	104	100	305	79	22	277	69	220	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	32	13	104	60	113	67	24	107	—
Elsewhere	159	24	194	140	254	286	142	151	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban	3 116	1 681	5 646	3 296	2 897	—	—	1 606	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	62	1 647	5 528	3 241	2 762	—	—	1 606	—
Rural	—	—	—	—	—	7 080	3 209	6 184	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	—	—	—	—	—	6 703	2 971	6 014	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	319	370	1 131	846	722	1 519	854	2 053	—
Car, truck, or van	180	298	974	746	584	1 267	597	1 685	—
Drove alone	147	268	671	500	504	1 010	430	1 382	—
Carpooled	33	30	303	246	80	257	167	303	—
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	99	51	74	88	46	136	163	247	—
Bus	8	17	—	6	—	9	17	36	—
Pública	91	34	74	82	46	127	146	211	—
Walked	27	21	54	12	60	57	43	69	—
Other means	13	—	12	—	28	38	33	47	—
Worked at home	—	—	17	—	4	21	18	5	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.05	1.22	1.22	1.08	1.12	1.18	1.11	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.3	23.3	19.6	25.0	22.9	22.2	26.6	21.4	—
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	19	27	105	79	48	170	162	277	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	82	76	332	298	173	386	265	430	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	74	171	402	259	342	583	219	866	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	62	5	122	73	27	87	30	88	—
All other times	82	91	153	137	128	272	160	387	—
Worked in MSA of residence	258	284	854	732	627	964	554	1 434	—
Arecibo zona urbana	251	284	842	637	574	869	508	1 266	—
Remainder of Arecibo Municipio	7	—	—	49	30	67	39	121	—
Camuy zona urbana	—	—	5	13	18	12	—	27	—
Remainder of Camuy Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hatilla zona urbana	—	—	—	13	5	6	—	16	—
Remainder of Hatilla Municipio	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	4	—
Quebradillas zona urbana	—	—	—	20	—	10	—	—	—
Remainder of Quebradillas Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	61	86	277	114	95	555	300	619	—
San Juan Municipio	5	3	12	21	12	36	12	41	—
Barceloneta Municipio	—	37	112	36	21	339	173	358	—
Florida Municipio	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manatí Municipio	17	10	65	13	43	106	61	104	—
Vega Baja Municipio	—	—	8	—	—	25	13	31	—
Vega Alta Municipio	—	8	—	—	—	19	8	—	—
Remainder of San Juan, PR PMSA	9	10	7	29	14	10	22	21	—
Aguadilla Municipio	14	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Isabela Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Remainder of Aguadilla, PR MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lares Municipio	—	—	47	—	—	10	—	—	—
Utua Municipio	—	18	9	—	—	—	—	15	—
Worked elsewhere	16	—	11	—	5	10	11	42	—

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Arecibo Municipio—Con.								
	Tract 3016 (pt.)	Tract 3017 (pt.)	Tract 3018	Tract 3019	Tract 3020	Tract 3021	Tract 3022	Tract 3023	Tract 3024
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	1 445	1 546	1 831	3 764	2 786	3 886	7 109	2 272	1 122
Born in Puerto Rico	1 413	1 389	1 620	3 640	2 577	3 615	6 586	2 128	1 052
Born elsewhere	32	157	211	124	209	271	523	144	70
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH									
Persons 5 to 17 years	231	423	453	922	610	921	1 701	398	223
Able to speak Spanish	231	423	421	922	585	914	1 663	398	223
Unable to speak English	193	306	257	790	470	774	1 220	370	163
Unable to speak Spanish	—	—	32	—	25	7	38	—	—
Unable to speak English	—	—	25	—	25	7	38	—	—
Persons 18 years and over	1 106	1 032	1 217	2 558	1 999	2 624	4 785	1 763	793
Able to speak Spanish	1 069	1 015	1 163	2 507	1 949	2 568	4 689	1 746	776
Unable to speak English	688	635	578	1 845	1 159	1 792	2 687	1 212	464
Unable to speak Spanish	37	17	54	51	50	56	96	17	17
Unable to speak English	37	17	54	51	44	56	68	17	17
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE									
Persons 10 years and over	1 233	1 339	1 492	3 188	2 373	3 192	5 904	1 996	927
Unable to read and write in any language	104	100	154	420	251	338	799	498	427
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	284	510	473	946	793	963	1 948	452	402
Preprimary school	21	—	—	18	23	24	58	7	—
Public school	15	—	—	18	15	24	50	7	—
Elementary school	148	248	271	525	369	536	1 071	199	133
Public school	148	237	256	503	347	527	994	194	112
High school	79	213	143	223	228	250	564	160	188
Public school	72	199	125	223	202	250	527	154	182
College	36	49	59	180	173	153	255	86	81
Public college	8	29	26	120	69	108	144	57	28
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	970	803	1 021	2 119	1 612	2 137	3 939	1 427	532
Less than 7th grade	377	318	392	995	525	943	1 257	591	149
7th to 9th grade	110	145	179	280	233	300	681	285	125
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	31	171	175	254	99	121	422	164	174
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	241	102	122	364	396	534	772	278	31
Some college or associate degree	139	52	95	136	220	147	508	74	44
Bachelor's degree	24	15	49	90	90	86	259	35	3
Graduate or professional degree	48	—	9	—	49	6	40	—	6
Percent high school graduate or higher	46.6	21.0	26.9	27.8	46.8	36.2	40.1	27.1	15.8
VOCATIONAL TRAINING									
Persons 16 to 64 years	938	957	1 077	2 298	1 761	2 430	4 408	1 546	820
With vocational training	73	81	102	145	228	120	305	247	139
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	369	436	403	479	594	483	609	754	396
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 237	2 068	2 067	1 576	1 652	2 186	1 913	1 950	1 806
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 045	3 057	2 906	3 268	2 538	2 466	2 331	2 350	3 161
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	1 337	1 455	1 670	3 480	2 609	3 545	6 486	2 161	1 016
Same house	1 115	1 164	1 197	2 812	1 922	2 837	4 694	1 470	699
Different house in Puerto Rico	199	291	346	626	655	615	1 483	635	253
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	45	85	166	238	136	140	275	96	80
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	118	192	107	287	443	224	744	214	84
Different MSA/PMSA	5	14	21	43	36	211	430	288	34
Not in an MSA/PMSA	31	—	52	58	40	40	34	37	55
Elsewhere	23	—	127	42	32	93	309	56	64
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban	753	312	—	1 044	2 333	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	721	312	—	1 021	2 294	—	—	—	—
Rural	692	1 234	1 831	2 720	453	3 886	7 109	2 272	1 122
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	651	1 114	1 511	2 558	453	3 506	6 953	1 578	799
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	491	298	309	760	772	960	1 833	327	248
Car, truck, or van	387	264	284	552	562	799	1 487	263	214
Drove alone	336	229	237	488	476	583	1 157	188	193
Carpooled	51	35	47	64	86	216	330	75	21
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	70	6	—	158	131	90	180	7	13
Bus	—	—	—	47	19	20	20	—	3
Publico	70	6	—	107	112	70	160	7	10
Walked	22	14	17	23	29	54	99	36	5
Other means	—	5	3	20	29	6	31	21	16
Worked at home	12	9	5	7	21	11	36	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.10	1.10	1.07	1.08	1.18	1.14	1.17	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.7	30.5	28.9	25.3	24.1	25.1	23.9	27.1	39.9
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	37	43	23	153	116	107	238	44	56
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	179	94	115	149	213	317	481	95	88
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	152	66	88	237	215	297	642	90	53
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	71	—	29	19	72	62	137	7	—
All other times	40	86	49	195	135	166	299	91	51
Worked in MSA of residence	485	236	272	678	539	714	1 078	154	194
Arecibo zona urbana	467	208	241	651	465	562	935	93	174
Remainder of Arecibo Municipio	12	9	16	20	39	152	143	55	12
Camuy zona urbana	—	5	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Camuy Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hatillo zona urbana	—	10	15	7	29	—	—	6	8
Remainder of Hatillo Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebradillas zona urbana	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Quebradillas Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	6	62	37	82	233	246	755	173	54
San Juan Municipio	—	5	8	4	9	24	66	7	11
Barceloneta Municipio	6	18	12	63	142	99	423	77	—
Florida Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	7	12	16	4
Monati Municipio	—	14	10	—	53	54	117	22	—
Vega Baja Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	18	—
Vega Alta Municipio	—	—	—	—	12	5	—	—	—
Remainder of San Juan, PR PMSA	—	5	—	—	6	31	73	22	—
Agua de la Parra Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Isabela Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	—
Remainder of Aguadilla, PR MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lares Municipio	—	11	7	—	—	—	4	—	—
Utua Municipio	—	—	—	8	5	—	12	—	22
Worked elsewhere	—	9	—	7	6	20	30	—	17

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Camuy Municipio						Hatillo Municipio	
	Tract 3201	Tract 3202	Tract 3203	Tract 3204	Tract 3205	Tract 3206	Tract 3101	Tract 3102
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	3 167	4 645	6 471	6 201	4 051	4 382	4 729	5 282
Born in Puerto Rico	2 888	4 183	6 026	5 755	3 736	3 901	4 368	4 757
Born elsewhere	279	462	445	446	315	481	361	525
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH								
Persons 5 to 17 years	657	1 170	1 540	1 634	1 011	1 260	1 051	1 294
Able to speak Spanish	650	1 163	1 516	1 623	1 004	1 234	1 051	1 288
Unable to speak English	387	916	1 245	1 074	800	990	718	750
Unable to speak Spanish	7	7	24	11	7	26	—	6
Unable to speak English	7	—	24	6	7	20	—	—
Persons 18 years and over	2 307	3 105	4 326	4 025	2 646	2 758	3 262	3 567
Able to speak Spanish	2 298	3 081	4 277	4 006	2 583	2 720	3 220	3 514
Unable to speak English	1 167	1 841	2 589	2 273	1 738	1 556	1 591	1 454
Unable to speak Spanish	9	24	49	19	63	38	42	53
Unable to speak English	9	24	39	19	51	34	32	38
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE								
Persons 10 years and over	2 793	3 842	5 302	4 994	3 295	3 587	3 929	4 445
Unable to read and write in any language	593	243	341	435	348	295	238	788
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	851	1 365	1 845	1 839	1 083	1 337	1 352	1 464
Preprimary school	12	65	79	101	27	76	60	33
Public school	12	34	74	88	27	68	34	19
Elementary school	396	748	985	1 059	675	763	680	817
Public school	327	705	928	990	663	751	590	680
High school	240	314	425	410	288	308	264	388
Public school	230	278	392	380	269	301	216	345
College	203	238	356	269	93	190	348	226
Public college	114	77	238	118	63	60	131	82
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 002	2 609	3 553	3 268	2 176	2 228	2 691	2 980
Less than 7th grade	608	891	1 359	1 058	1 099	896	850	866
7th to 9th grade	349	490	482	626	420	437	447	564
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	165	144	233	398	121	160	150	227
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	342	524	605	609	302	401	554	590
Some college or associate degree	313	357	440	355	128	192	395	393
Bachelor's degree	187	165	334	170	82	125	264	278
Graduate or professional degree	38	38	100	52	24	17	31	62
Percent high school graduate or higher	44.0	41.5	41.6	36.3	24.6	33.0	46.2	44.4
VOCATIONAL TRAINING								
Persons 16 to 64 years	1 965	2 823	3 892	3 803	2 344	2 610	2 912	3 212
With vocational training	162	120	205	322	174	279	204	125
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	189	416	400	384	381	610	383	342
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 071	1 680	1 479	1 802	1 873	1 741	1 995	1 627
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 741	2 319	2 769	2 695	2 888	2 669	2 585	2 312
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	2 964	4 275	5 866	5 659	3 657	4 018	4 313	4 861
Same house	2 118	3 029	4 315	4 053	2 867	2 833	3 065	3 576
Different house in Puerto Rico	642	990	1 243	1 386	536	808	1 088	1 062
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	22	24	30	36	10	28	250	101
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	534	867	1 101	1 023	413	598	692	793
Different MSA/PMSA	75	99	72	253	74	68	111	142
Not in an MSA/PMSA	11	—	40	74	39	114	35	26
Elsewhere	204	256	308	220	254	377	160	223
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban	3 167	3 668	1 832	5 473	—	—	4 650	5 282
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	2 823	3 250	1 815	5 342	—	—	4 439	4 464
Rural	—	977	4 639	728	4 051	4 382	79	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	—	936	4 391	720	3 674	3 669	79	—
On farms	—	—	45	—	19	29	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	847	1 300	1 571	1 345	940	931	1 347	1 000
Car, truck, or van	606	1 027	1 324	1 117	774	811	1 111	807
Drove alone	460	753	1 062	924	559	530	932	673
Carpooled	146	274	262	193	215	281	179	134
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	42	113	125	117	103	38	82	96
Bus	—	40	—	—	48	6	—	8
Publica	42	73	125	117	55	32	82	88
Walked	172	118	73	62	40	39	83	40
Other means	12	42	35	43	11	22	48	33
Worked at home	15	—	14	6	12	21	23	24
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.15	1.17	1.12	1.10	1.18	1.23	1.10	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.5	18.7	22.2	21.8	24.8	25.3	21.2	19.1
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	45	101	219	76	58	113	113	90
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	345	497	580	457	272	376	244	194
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	224	351	437	405	269	247	445	383
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	84	157	121	81	90	54	123	126
All other times	134	194	200	320	239	120	399	183
Worked in MSA of residence	761	1 166	1 342	1 175	848	776	1 102	854
Arecibo zona urbana	182	219	284	297	211	285	568	370
Remainder of Arecibo Municipio	—	—	—	6	—	—	13	—
Camuy zona urbana	504	831	881	739	553	397	56	62
Remainder of Camuy Municipio	—	20	45	59	12	21	—	—
Hatillo zona urbana	68	66	41	52	56	61	349	406
Remainder of Hatillo Municipio	—	—	12	8	—	—	111	16
Quebradillas zona urbana	7	30	79	14	16	12	5	—
Remainder of Quebradillas Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	86	134	229	170	92	155	245	146
San Juan Municipio	4	6	51	36	6	—	18	20
Barceloneta Municipio	37	23	46	32	32	30	138	47
Florida Municipio	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manatí Municipio	9	50	33	6	—	32	44	31
Vega Baja Municipio	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	5
Vega Alta Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Remainder of San Juan, PR PMSA	19	12	6	33	32	—	17	22
Aguadilla Municipio	—	6	20	7	5	13	7	—
Isobela Municipio	11	12	32	—	5	—	—	—
Remainder of Aguadilla, PR MSA	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	—
Lares Municipio	—	—	—	12	7	56	—	—
Utuada Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	6	35	44	5	24	12	21

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hotillo Municipio—Con.				Quebrodillos Municipio			
	Troct 3103	Troct 3104	Troct 3105	Troct 3106	Troct 3301	Troct 3302	Troct 3303	Troct 3304
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	4 239	6 600	6 369	5 484	6 413	5 356	4 957	4 699
Born in Puerto Rico	3 853	6 026	5 813	4 918	5 691	4 700	4 548	4 331
Born elsewhere	386	574	556	566	722	656	409	368
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH								
Persons 5 to 17 years	1 118	1 542	1 474	1 375	1 498	1 358	1 390	1 300
Able to speak Spanish	1 112	1 523	1 453	1 344	1 476	1 351	1 366	1 286
Unable to speak English	828	980	1 120	977	1 118	941	1 079	944
Unable to speak Spanish	6	19	21	31	22	7	24	14
Unable to speak English	—	13	21	31	22	7	24	14
Persons 18 years and over	2 752	4 448	4 353	3 653	4 376	3 537	3 126	2 998
Able to speak Spanish	2 743	4 412	4 266	3 555	4 337	3 511	3 077	2 952
Unable to speak English	1 582	2 423	2 544	1 840	2 050	1 579	1 849	1 752
Unable to speak Spanish	9	36	87	98	39	26	49	46
Unable to speak English	5	25	81	77	23	22	43	46
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE								
Persons 10 years and over	3 461	5 405	5 314	4 499	5 417	4 406	4 013	3 785
Unable to read and write in any language	291	368	725	978	324	170	523	261
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 042	1 754	1 473	1 400	1 580	1 613	1 554	1 440
Preprimary school	46	76	55	64	59	60	41	28
Public school	36	69	46	50	51	40	41	28
Elementary school	534	915	804	806	885	849	962	863
Public school	469	828	739	790	766	774	891	805
High school	300	491	369	336	371	432	383	351
Public school	224	456	362	326	310	399	352	317
College	162	272	245	194	265	272	168	198
Public college	36	101	99	107	132	212	102	55
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 336	3 629	3 533	3 043	3 557	3 011	2 599	2 458
Less than 7th grade	944	1 519	1 453	1 264	1 019	847	930	1 001
7th to 9th grade	326	555	620	568	506	521	534	291
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	107	276	319	150	326	153	242	339
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	484	556	530	491	957	802	496	372
Some college or associate degree	306	345	359	257	423	387	233	196
Bachelor's degree	126	301	221	271	254	243	152	215
Graduate or professional degree	43	77	31	42	72	58	12	44
Percent high school graduate or higher	41.1	35.2	32.3	34.9	48.0	49.5	34.4	33.6
VOCATIONAL TRAINING								
Persons 16 to 64 years	2 516	4 031	3 984	3 279	4 027	3 134	2 882	2 835
With vocational training	158	184	206	278	193	273	111	92
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	405	461	541	587	301	629	279	424
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 848	1 937	1 928	1 617	1 630	1 656	1 810	1 754
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 748	2 779	2 778	2 643	2 653	3 005	2 855	3 003
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	3 870	5 990	5 827	5 028	5 874	4 895	4 516	4 298
Some house	2 742	4 001	3 980	3 602	4 273	3 243	3 490	3 234
Different house in Puerto Rico	944	1 661	1 512	1 058	1 248	1 315	803	848
Control city of this MSA/PMSA	17	280	271	63	16	—	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	863	1 200	1 116	742	1 102	1 117	707	749
Different MSA/PMSA	59	156	72	127	124	143	72	82
Not in on MSA/PMSA	5	25	53	126	6	55	24	17
Elsewhere	184	328	335	368	353	337	223	216
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban	3 693	4 088	5 610	—	613	3 961	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	3 568	3 762	5 477	—	606	3 031	—	—
Rural	546	2 512	759	5 484	5 800	1 395	4 957	4 699
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	534	2 365	656	4 684	5 729	1 358	4 874	4 016
On farms	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	968	1 655	1 470	1 181	1 703	1 321	1 147	891
Car, truck, or van	838	1 403	1 137	952	1 346	972	931	744
Drove alone	692	1 073	823	743	1 173	783	692	598
Carpooled	146	330	314	209	173	189	239	146
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	47	75	126	89	120	43	99	34
Bus	10	52	18	6	22	14	15	9
Público	37	23	108	83	98	29	84	25
Walked	49	88	115	87	144	265	56	64
Other means	23	29	61	11	57	27	35	34
Worked at home	11	60	31	42	36	14	26	15
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.14	1.18	1.14	1.08	1.11	1.17	1.13
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.8	18.0	20.5	29.4	22.0	17.2	19.7	22.7
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	67	157	127	66	98	57	96	72
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	276	335	505	440	615	310	375	253
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	375	642	452	416	571	504	321	346
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	74	127	75	57	124	234	85	33
All other times	165	334	280	160	259	202	244	172
Worked in MSA of residence	843	1 435	1 313	981	1 372	1 099	979	710
Arecibo zona urbana	308	641	701	466	277	52	106	114
Remainder of Arecibo Municipio	6	19	13	—	—	11	4	4
Camuy zona urbana	73	41	26	40	109	99	59	130
Remainder of Camuy Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hotillo zona urbana	415	446	439	395	48	7	25	6
Remainder of Hotillo Municipio	41	280	129	75	—	—	—	—
Quebrodillos zona urbana	—	8	5	5	875	930	736	429
Remainder of Quebrodillos Municipio	—	—	—	—	63	—	49	27
Worked outside MSA of residence	125	220	157	200	331	222	168	181
Son Juan Municipio	—	71	17	14	25	17	6	—
Borceloneto Municipio	46	104	48	81	38	18	25	21
Florida Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Monoti Municipio	8	11	52	37	26	—	—	—
Vega Bojo Municipio	7	—	—	9	6	16	—	—
Vega Alto Municipio	7	6	6	7	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Son Juan, PR MSA	6	5	11	—	45	50	24	15
Aguadilla Municipio	12	—	—	6	48	45	38	38
Isobelo Municipio	6	—	—	—	97	42	52	50
Remainder of Aguadilla, PR MSA	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	7
Lares Municipio	—	—	13	18	9	—	—	6
Utua Municipio	—	5	4	11	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	33	18	6	17	32	34	17	44

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Arecibo, PR MSA	Arecibo Municipia			Camuy Municipio	Hatillo Municipio	Quebradillas Municipia	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Arecibo Municipio			
		Total	Arecibo zona urbana	Tract 3002				Tract 3004	Tract 3016	Tract 3017	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	127 112	68 850	36 684	20 236	23 181	14 845	2 647	1 903	3 531	3 207	
In labor force	57 068	30 218	16 426	9 303	10 730	6 817	1 243	888	1 721	1 280	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	44.9	43.9	44.8	46.0	46.3	45.9	47.0	46.7	48.7	39.9	
Civilian labor force	57 041	30 203	16 420	9 297	10 730	6 811	1 243	888	1 721	1 280	
Employed	43 429	23 271	12 567	7 205	7 819	5 134	951	581	1 383	1 077	
Unemployed	13 612	6 932	3 853	2 092	2 911	1 677	292	307	338	203	
Percent of civilian labor force	23.9	23.0	23.5	22.5	27.1	24.6	23.5	34.6	19.6	15.9	
Not in labor force	70 044	38 632	20 258	10 933	12 451	8 028	1 404	1 015	1 810	1 927	
Institutionalized persons	1 006	973	223	20	—	13	—	—	32	—	
Enrolled in school	10 649	5 963	3 495	1 727	1 688	1 271	164	175	303	333	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	17 319	9 788	5 433	2 612	3 112	1 807	434	240	426	479	
Females 16 years and over	66 277	36 145	19 791	10 426	12 055	7 651	1 361	982	1 817	1 596	
In labor force	22 903	12 449	7 204	3 623	4 145	2 686	517	384	680	461	
Percent of females 16 years and over	34.6	34.4	36.4	34.7	34.4	35.1	38.0	39.1	37.4	28.9	
Civilian labor force	22 897	12 449	7 204	3 617	4 145	2 686	517	384	680	461	
Employed	16 777	9 379	5 463	2 707	2 784	1 907	384	278	556	365	
Unemployed	6 120	3 070	1 741	910	1 361	779	133	106	124	96	
Percent of civilian labor force	26.7	24.7	24.2	25.2	32.8	29.0	25.7	27.6	18.2	20.8	
With own children under 6 years	11 593	5 696	2 988	2 002	2 299	1 596	155	215	230	255	
In labor force	5 220	2 564	1 398	1 017	965	674	111	84	101	112	
With awn children 6 to 17 years only	13 859	7 148	3 778	2 445	2 506	1 760	297	173	429	384	
In labor force	6 153	3 209	1 797	1 084	1 082	778	132	90	232	118	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	17 152	8 596	4 493	2 969	3 367	2 220	273	293	381	384	
All parents present in household in labor force	7 029	3 621	1 856	1 290	1 292	826	170	115	145	127	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	36 617	18 149	9 570	6 483	6 973	5 012	642	447	946	987	
All parents present in household in labor force	14 533	7 185	4 222	2 639	2 767	1 942	262	199	472	262	
Persons 16 to 19 years	13 069	6 985	3 695	2 175	2 345	1 564	241	180	316	354	
Nat enrolled in school	3 835	1 884	845	654	829	468	58	46	55	57	
Unemployed or not in labor force	3 296	1 661	740	535	722	378	47	37	32	49	
Not high school graduate	2 794	1 347	552	514	646	287	54	33	42	42	
Employed	237	84	45	60	53	40	7	—	15	8	
Unemployed	682	263	120	170	156	93	11	8	14	8	
Not in labor force	1 875	1 000	387	284	437	154	36	25	13	26	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES											
Employed persons 16 years and over	43 429	23 271	12 567	7 205	7 819	5 134	951	581	1 383	1 077	
Executive, administrative, and monogeriol occupations	3 433	2 022	1 372	500	518	393	75	38	110	64	
Professional specialty occupations	5 187	2 778	1 781	774	1 088	547	49	27	119	163	
Technicians and related support occupations	1 197	727	444	137	259	74	49	25	22	56	
Sales occupations	4 553	2 539	1 527	569	821	624	97	48	133	108	
Administrotive support occupations, including clerical	5 363	3 158	1 918	769	836	600	86	58	183	65	
Private household occupations	200	126	46	17	40	17	4	13	6	7	
Protective service occupations	1 663	926	470	293	291	153	23	22	77	52	
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 451	2 446	1 144	680	753	572	110	113	145	121	
Forming, faestry, and fishing occupations	1 531	522	194	322	551	136	17	30	39	42	
Precision production, craft, and repoir occupations	5 467	2 823	1 319	1 015	927	702	136	52	207	129	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 606	2 630	1 226	1 309	842	825	128	69	173	171	
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 058	1 161	531	325	329	243	79	6	103	59	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and labarers	2 720	1 413	595	495	564	248	98	80	66	40	
Construction	2 813	1 489	577	480	497	347	125	40	104	80	
Manufacturing	10 104	4 990	2 538	2 223	1 639	1 252	260	128	334	189	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	2 344	1 426	831	272	295	351	45	12	61	45	
Wholesale and retail trade	8 666	4 698	2 601	1 233	1 587	1 148	179	98	274	249	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 009	584	319	160	146	119	12	14	49	19	
Business and repair services	1 853	1 044	542	218	399	192	33	8	34	78	
Professional and reloted services	8 399	4 939	2 936	1 177	1 513	770	159	145	282	264	
CLASS OF WORKER											
Employed persons 16 years and over	43 429	23 271	12 567	7 205	7 819	5 134	951	581	1 383	1 077	
Private wage and salary workers	27 914	14 865	7 966	4 825	5 036	3 188	687	376	811	693	
Government workers	12 278	6 861	3 773	1 802	2 107	1 508	202	153	444	312	
Local government workers	2 209	1 341	728	336	313	219	24	50	116	64	
Self-employed workers	3 140	1 510	808	571	651	408	62	52	128	72	
WORK STATUS IN 1989											
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	49 540	26 417	14 211	8 173	8 991	5 959	1 081	721	1 464	1 153	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	38 757	20 639	11 379	6 400	7 138	4 580	830	550	1 143	886	
50 to 52 weeks	26 188	13 876	8 018	4 016	4 982	3 314	589	363	834	628	
40 to 49 weeks	5 493	2 981	1 404	1 173	816	523	35	61	158	84	
27 to 39 weeks	1 830	1 045	536	337	279	169	29	41	65	48	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	6 017	3 272	1 603	1 015	998	732	107	81	229	182	
DISABILITY											
Civilian naninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	107 448	57 218	30 524	17 424	19 934	12 872	2 156	1 632	3 030	2 707	
With o mobility or self-core limitation	8 204	4 497	2 195	1 282	1 525	900	211	153	219	171	
With a mobility limitation	7 086	3 890	1 907	1 153	1 205	838	152	143	211	159	
In labor force	816	468	207	122	150	76	23	16	6	15	
With a self-care limitation	4 419	2 463	1 085	596	908	452	145	25	67	56	
With a work disability	15 977	8 708	4 562	2 653	2 590	2 026	387	337	446	372	
In labor force	3 019	1 666	902	522	424	407	57	104	51	41	
Prevented from working	11 973	6 450	3 305	1 984	2 061	1 478	283	228	390	327	
Na work disability	91 471	48 510	25 962	14 771	17 344	10 846	1 769	1 295	2 584	2 335	
In labor force	52 790	27 711	15 029	8 613	10 182	6 284	1 129	753	1 627	1 218	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	18 631	10 644	5 931	2 786	3 247	1 954	491	271	469	500	
With a mobility ar self-core limitation	6 386	3 704	1 855	993	1 155	534	195	78	159	120	
With a mobility limitation	6 024	3 513	1 728	942	1 052	517	178	65	150	120	
With a self-care limitation	3 331	2 008	965	505	594	224	94	60	89	68	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989											
No workers	14 535	7 931	4 384	2 255	2 639	1 710	261	215	280	448	
Mean family income (dollars)	5 351	5 329	6 069	5 356	5 378	5 400	5 049	7 621	5 805	4 606	
1 worker	18 160	9 653	5 125	3 012	3 488	2 007	334	281	553	421	
Mean family income (dollars)	10 626	11 072	12 251	10 214	10 289	9 691	8 888	8 858	9 944	9 304	
2 or more workers	12 971	6 749	3 654	2 197	2 350	1 675	312	175	372	321	
Mean family income (dollars)	22 279	24 394	27 508	19 774	20 038	20 188	18 420	21 171	29 763	21 578	

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Arecibo zona urbana, Arecibo Municipio									
	Tract 3002 (pt.)	Tract 3004 (pt.)	Tract 3005	Tract 3006	Tract 3007	Tract 3008	Tract 3009	Tract 3010	Tract 3011	Tract 3012
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	172	1 903	1 728	1 004	1 895	3 500	717	5 324	5 286	3 304
In labor force	96	888	696	371	893	1 589	355	2 772	2 398	1 581
Percent of persons 16 years and over	55.8	46.7	40.3	37.0	47.1	45.4	49.5	52.1	45.4	47.9
Civilian labor force	96	888	696	371	893	1 589	355	2 772	2 398	1 575
Employed	66	581	489	296	773	1 092	239	2 340	1 960	1 169
Unemployed	30	307	207	75	120	497	116	432	438	406
Percent of civilian labor force	31.3	34.6	29.7	20.2	13.4	31.3	32.7	15.6	18.3	25.8
Not in labor force	76	1 015	1 032	633	1 002	1 911	362	2 552	2 888	1 723
Institutionalized persons	—	—	64	113	—	—	—	38	—	8
Enrolled in school	3	175	96	54	170	524	33	609	488	208
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	34	240	423	233	455	304	181	543	710	625
Females 16 years and over	95	982	947	509	1 084	1 927	391	2 953	2 801	1 839
In labor force	42	384	308	198	432	685	158	1 286	1 018	774
Percent of females 16 years and over	44.2	39.1	32.5	38.9	39.9	35.5	40.4	43.5	36.3	42.1
Civilian labor force	42	384	308	198	432	685	158	1 286	1 018	774
Employed	19	278	210	147	375	438	94	1 087	834	601
Unemployed	23	106	98	51	57	247	64	199	184	173
Percent of civilian labor force	54.8	27.6	31.8	25.8	13.2	36.1	40.5	15.5	18.1	22.4
With own children under 6 years	27	215	85	28	110	344	47	403	411	253
In labor force	23	84	42	22	63	153	30	230	208	123
With own children 6 to 17 years only	26	173	134	93	121	309	78	644	537	354
In labor force	10	90	43	54	72	151	27	416	222	192
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	40	293	117	67	172	604	75	553	545	323
All parents present in household in labor force	31	115	46	55	89	211	34	270	247	147
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	79	447	291	165	281	927	218	1 531	1 462	802
All parents present in household in labor force	45	199	122	105	144	322	93	954	693	385
Persons 16 to 19 years	9	180	123	64	101	494	53	613	559	318
Not enrolled in school	—	46	23	6	12	78	26	93	118	66
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	37	18	6	7	78	13	85	88	66
Not high school graduate	—	33	17	—	—	34	13	35	50	41
Employed	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Unemployed	—	8	—	—	—	17	8	7	5	12
Not in labor force	—	25	12	—	—	17	5	28	40	29
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	66	581	489	296	773	1 092	239	2 340	1 960	1 169
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5	38	41	45	179	102	28	267	224	134
Professional specialty occupations	—	27	43	89	134	266	30	390	215	177
Technicians and related support occupations	4	25	6	14	47	48	7	130	27	11
Sales occupations	12	48	50	41	93	144	14	378	241	113
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	19	58	118	45	102	166	41	482	207	236
Private household occupations	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Protective service occupations	—	22	15	15	19	52	7	67	78	49
Service occupations, except protective and household	7	113	74	—	50	63	27	138	251	107
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	30	—	—	18	—	—	24	33	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8	52	65	25	72	135	38	170	197	114
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6	69	61	—	20	97	24	168	208	108
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	6	16	18	5	8	—	77	155	51
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5	80	—	4	34	11	23	49	114	62
Construction	3	40	12	6	60	48	33	46	109	24
Manufacturing	13	128	97	8	72	210	37	523	406	220
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	4	12	17	52	69	62	12	160	166	67
Wholesale and retail trade	14	98	108	66	182	194	55	466	382	271
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6	14	9	7	55	—	—	92	55	31
Business and repair services	8	8	34	15	17	45	—	102	98	42
Professional and related services	15	145	102	109	208	321	48	519	392	315
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	66	581	489	296	773	1 092	239	2 340	1 960	1 169
Private wage and salary workers	62	376	256	170	454	655	138	1 483	1 300	748
Government workers	4	153	208	116	194	387	90	721	533	348
Local government workers	—	50	71	—	38	16	7	110	110	77
Self-employed workers	—	52	16	10	125	45	11	136	127	73
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	74	721	544	419	810	1 335	259	2 615	2 122	1 336
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	53	550	413	308	649	1 071	171	2 102	1 759	1 097
50 to 52 weeks	41	363	258	217	511	736	105	1 504	1 237	829
40 to 49 weeks	—	61	39	29	71	155	39	321	245	66
27 to 39 weeks	6	41	35	17	18	47	7	42	105	53
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	15	81	63	49	102	124	43	257	189	180
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	131	1 632	1 163	631	1 351	3 144	522	4 694	4 550	2 617
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	153	102	44	67	270	25	278	280	282
With a mobility limitation	—	143	73	37	49	239	25	229	249	262
In labor force	—	16	4	—	12	45	—	35	21	41
With a self-care limitation	—	25	69	44	32	154	12	164	144	143
With a work disability	—	337	198	93	119	548	66	458	671	436
In labor force	—	104	27	20	25	65	27	87	114	151
Prevented from working	—	228	146	51	75	393	34	354	480	272
No work disability	131	1 295	965	538	1 232	2 596	456	4 236	3 879	2 181
In labor force	89	753	591	324	779	1 472	314	2 636	2 262	1 376
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	41	271	501	260	544	356	195	592	736	673
With a mobility or self-care limitation	12	78	162	61	141	141	62	181	254	217
With a mobility limitation	12	65	142	61	119	132	53	170	254	217
With a self-care limitation	—	60	93	34	60	61	14	84	123	119
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	7	215	246	80	200	472	105	374	514	408
Mean family income (dollars)	4 800	7 621	4 988	17 235	10 650	5 143	5 510	7 748	5 823	5 825
1 worker	45	281	257	89	325	414	120	769	858	386
Mean family income (dollars)	11 486	8 858	9 294	17 963	21 158	13 158	13 530	14 592	11 457	9 167
2 or more workers	13	175	79	133	185	354	48	747	535	378
Mean family income (dollars)	25 641	21 171	73 122	27 377	25 366	27 806	28 452	28 566	21 513	31 416

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Arecibo zona urbana, Arecibo Municipio—Con.					Remainder of Arecibo Municipio			
	Tract 3013	Tract 3014	Tract 3015	Tract 3016 (pt.)	Tract 3017 (pt.)	Tract 3001	Tract 3002 (pt.)	Tract 3003	Tract 3004 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 086	1 238	4 053	2 370	2 104	5 104	2 475	5 725	—
In labor force	614	525	1 607	1 139	902	2 024	1 147	2 746	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	29.4	42.4	39.6	48.1	42.9	39.7	46.3	48.0	—
Civilian labor force	614	525	1 607	1 139	902	2 024	1 147	2 737	—
Employed	329	376	1 219	885	753	1 559	885	2 082	—
Unemployed	285	149	388	254	149	465	262	655	—
Percent of civilian labor force	46.4	28.4	24.1	22.3	16.5	23.0	22.8	23.9	—
Not in labor force	1 472	713	2 446	1 231	1 202	3 080	1 328	2 979	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	137	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	231	77	381	235	211	437	161	423	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	269	227	585	271	333	671	400	899	—
Females 16 years and over	1 150	680	2 138	1 230	1 065	2 652	1 266	3 057	—
In labor force	221	243	627	482	346	816	475	1 185	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	19.2	35.7	29.3	39.2	32.5	30.8	37.5	38.8	—
Civilian labor force	221	243	627	482	346	816	475	1 185	—
Employed	103	170	450	382	275	550	365	920	—
Unemployed	118	73	177	100	71	266	110	265	—
Percent of civilian labor force	53.4	30.0	28.2	20.7	20.5	32.6	23.2	22.4	—
With own children under 6 years	258	73	390	168	176	376	128	528	—
In labor force	36	47	162	81	94	170	88	273	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	222	142	361	346	238	579	271	557	—
In labor force	49	70	127	193	81	214	122	314	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	452	97	608	279	268	665	233	771	—
All parents present in household in labor force	68	58	284	103	98	340	139	359	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	630	338	1 080	730	589	1 478	563	1 457	—
All parents present in household in labor force	82	154	350	383	191	409	217	635	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	234	94	412	235	206	544	232	537	—
Not enrolled in school	139	15	143	47	33	150	58	138	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	127	15	143	32	25	136	47	120	—
Not high school graduate	134	15	115	42	23	123	54	76	—
Employed	12	—	—	15	8	7	7	—	—
Unemployed	14	—	35	14	—	19	11	17	—
Not in labor force	108	15	80	13	15	97	36	59	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	329	376	1 219	885	753	1 559	885	2 082	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	7	28	137	77	60	91	70	147	—
Professional specialty occupations	7	35	160	60	148	162	49	258	—
Technicians and related support occupations	10	10	43	22	40	35	45	58	—
Sales occupations	30	53	174	76	60	147	85	253	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	55	50	160	135	44	185	67	241	—
Private household occupations	10	—	—	6	7	7	4	30	—
Protective service occupations	33	7	21	56	29	36	23	72	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	86	31	83	58	56	140	103	208	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	10	12	26	28	15	17	40	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	30	30	172	120	91	304	128	255	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14	88	113	133	117	238	122	268	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	12	8	72	64	39	60	79	89	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	29	26	72	52	34	139	93	163	—
Construction	31	22	34	45	64	141	122	91	—
Manufacturing	14	93	293	280	144	467	247	526	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	11	28	86	44	41	81	41	115	—
Wholesale and retail trade	53	79	331	163	139	271	165	428	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7	—	—	20	13	15	6	32	—
Business and repair services	28	34	32	23	56	133	25	92	—
Professional and related services	84	52	284	131	211	246	144	433	—
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	329	376	1 219	885	753	1 559	885	2 082	—
Private wage and salary workers	192	239	885	545	463	1 025	625	1 365	—
Government workers	125	131	265	264	234	407	198	588	—
Local government workers	62	16	82	47	42	65	24	115	—
Self-employed workers	6	6	69	76	56	123	62	129	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	377	349	1 453	955	842	1 775	1 007	2 322	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	283	274	1 196	816	637	1 448	777	1 844	—
50 to 52 weeks	129	172	865	613	438	1 010	548	1 049	—
40 to 49 weeks	60	32	118	100	68	207	35	438	—
27 to 39 weeks	7	31	50	43	34	81	23	74	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	70	61	163	68	138	215	92	290	—
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 807	998	3 442	2 092	1 750	4 243	2 025	4 772	—
With o mobility or self-care limitation	175	69	166	148	136	306	211	602	—
With o mobility limitation	150	31	151	140	129	293	152	500	—
In labor force	7	—	11	—	15	29	23	148	—
With o self-care limitation	72	50	87	45	44	176	145	437	—
With o work disability	341	166	507	349	273	613	387	677	—
In labor force	66	27	113	35	41	101	57	162	—
Prevented from working	250	121	360	309	232	501	283	511	—
No work disability	1 466	832	2 935	1 743	1 477	3 630	1 638	4 095	—
In labor force	538	485	1 473	1 097	840	1 883	1 040	2 530	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	279	240	611	278	354	724	450	944	—
With o mobility or self-care limitation	103	75	165	93	110	286	183	434	—
With o mobility limitation	80	75	154	84	110	286	166	398	—
With o self-care limitation	75	32	98	54	58	153	94	235	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	510	238	559	184	272	666	254	655	—
Mean family income (dollars)	3 794	5 574	5 246	6 278	5 798	3 682	5 056	5 454	—
1 worker	222	156	495	410	298	776	289	777	—
Mean family income (dollars)	6 601	10 420	13 906	10 340	10 208	8 963	8 483	12 046	—
2 or more workers	49	85	412	231	230	397	299	679	—
Mean family income (dollars)	15 130	14 908	26 371	34 886	23 907	22 197	18 106	19 376	—

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Arecibo Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 2016 (pt.)	Tract 2017 (pt.)	Tract 2018	Tract 2019	Tract 2020	Tract 2021	Tract 2022	Tract 2023	Tract 2024	
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over -----	1 161	1 103	1 281	2 742	2 097	2 782	5 011	1 829	856	
In labor force -----	582	378	463	1 104	1 036	1 210	2 287	437	378	
Percent of persons 16 years and over -----	50.1	34.3	36.1	40.3	49.4	43.5	45.6	23.9	44.2	
Civilian labor force -----	582	378	463	1 104	1 036	1 210	2 287	437	378	
Employed -----	498	324	325	784	799	988	1 870	342	248	
Unemployed -----	84	54	138	320	237	222	417	95	130	
Percent of civilian labor force -----	14.4	14.3	29.8	29.0	22.9	18.3	18.2	21.7	34.4	
Not in labor force -----	579	725	818	1 638	1 061	1 572	2 724	1 392	478	
Institutionalized persons -----	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	451	130	
Enrolled in school -----	68	122	69	156	169	238	403	100	122	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school -----	155	146	192	426	282	315	576	262	31	
Females 16 years and over -----	587	531	652	1 389	1 076	1 428	2 607	706	403	
In labor force -----	198	115	176	386	417	371	842	145	119	
Percent of females 16 years and over -----	33.7	21.7	27.0	27.8	38.8	26.0	32.3	20.5	29.5	
Civilian labor force -----	198	115	176	386	417	371	842	145	119	
Employed -----	174	90	104	236	304	310	665	109	89	
Unemployed -----	24	25	72	150	113	61	177	36	30	
Percent of civilian labor force -----	12.1	21.7	40.9	38.9	27.1	16.4	21.0	24.8	25.2	
With own children under 6 years -----	62	79	166	220	109	318	520	123	79	
In labor force -----	20	18	79	86	35	119	230	25	23	
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	83	146	135	256	208	322	582	158	73	
In labor force -----	39	37	54	78	92	111	239	66	46	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies -----	102	116	208	345	221	408	761	138	135	
All parents present in household in labor force -----	42	29	109	158	97	109	319	19	45	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies -----	216	398	393	751	522	812	1 489	343	157	
All parents present in household in labor force -----	89	71	162	230	207	243	522	82	96	
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	81	148	140	321	199	293	466	162	167	
Not enrolled in school -----	8	24	78	162	58	128	154	74	7	
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	—	24	78	154	52	121	112	70	7	
Not high school graduate -----	—	19	66	125	42	112	101	70	7	
Employed -----	—	—	—	—	—	7	18	—	—	
Unemployed -----	—	8	14	23	14	6	24	—	7	
Not in labor force -----	—	11	52	102	28	99	59	70	—	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	498	324	325	784	799	988	1 870	342	248	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	33	4	25	63	61	7	117	11	21	
Professional specialty occupations -----	59	15	47	88	60	60	167	28	4	
Technicians and related support occupations -----	—	16	8	22	41	13	45	—	—	
Sales occupations -----	57	48	11	54	54	64	214	16	9	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	48	21	24	115	96	134	264	33	12	
Private household occupations -----	—	—	—	11	—	24	—	—	4	
Protective service occupations -----	21	23	6	24	87	68	65	28	3	
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	87	65	68	67	63	148	253	42	58	
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	13	14	10	31	20	56	43	56	13	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	87	38	66	75	102	119	284	13	33	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	40	54	47	80	119	129	213	61	33	
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	39	20	6	84	36	89	87	—	41	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	14	6	7	70	60	77	118	54	17	
Construction -----	59	16	39	86	69	94	154	28	13	
Manufacturing -----	54	45	84	98	184	155	482	78	32	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities -----	17	4	19	88	18	76	79	13	44	
Wholesale and retail trade -----	111	110	31	132	151	170	430	63	35	
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	29	6	—	34	12	40	88	—	3	
Business and repair services -----	11	22	13	22	80	55	42	7	—	
Professional and related services -----	151	53	88	172	165	157	334	21	39	
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	498	324	325	784	799	988	1 870	342	248	
Private wage and salary workers -----	266	230	221	463	581	544	1 244	225	110	
Government workers -----	180	78	97	264	196	359	496	87	138	
Local government workers -----	69	22	22	58	73	98	57	3	7	
Self-employed workers -----	52	16	7	57	22	85	119	30	—	
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	509	311	354	896	825	1 045	2 160	670	332	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	327	249	277	598	626	722	1 758	391	243	
50 to 52 weeks -----	221	190	137	325	426	421	1 195	159	177	
40 to 49 weeks -----	58	16	95	141	95	159	237	76	20	
27 to 39 weeks -----	22	14	20	61	17	42	105	45	5	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -----	161	44	41	188	91	153	234	112	48	
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	938	957	1 077	2 298	1 761	2 430	4 408	1 095	690	
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	71	35	137	139	135	264	258	120	24	
With a mobility limitation -----	71	30	129	115	135	194	220	120	24	
In labor force -----	6	—	12	—	8	10	16	9	—	
With a self-care limitation -----	22	12	68	42	79	180	120	97	—	
With a work disability -----	97	99	260	281	324	380	700	257	71	
In labor force -----	16	—	30	38	58	103	124	49	26	
Prevented from working -----	81	95	187	191	244	252	568	187	45	
No work disability -----	841	858	817	2 017	1 437	2 050	3 708	838	619	
In labor force -----	530	378	421	1 056	924	1 070	2 136	367	347	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	191	146	204	444	336	352	603	283	36	
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	66	10	70	102	105	184	256	145	8	
With a mobility limitation -----	66	10	70	102	98	184	252	145	8	
With a self-care limitation -----	35	10	46	60	28	118	160	104	—	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers -----	96	176	196	283	219	236	510	187	69	
Mean family income (dollars) -----	4 899	2 765	4 076	3 819	5 133	3 813	5 421	3 208	1 825	
1 worker -----	143	123	161	473	331	472	677	208	98	
Mean family income (dollars) -----	8 809	7 115	8 233	8 416	10 224	8 532	11 442	8 645	9 411	
2 or more workers -----	141	91	88	175	193	221	627	97	87	
Mean family income (dollars) -----	21 370	15 691	19 731	16 916	23 504	14 593	27 198	15 115	15 174	

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Comuy Municipio						Hatillo Municipio	
	Tract 3201	Tract 3202	Tract 3203	Tract 3204	Tract 3205	Tract 3206	Tract 3101	Tract 3102
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	2 437	3 254	4 576	4 241	2 784	2 944	3 375	3 762
In labor force	1 071	1 725	2 033	1 906	1 214	1 354	1 726	1 535
Percent of persons 16 years and over	43.9	53.0	44.4	44.9	43.6	46.0	51.1	40.8
Civilian labor force	1 071	1 725	2 027	1 906	1 214	1 354	1 726	1 535
Employed	875	1 329	1 659	1 397	951	994	1 387	1 043
Unemployed	196	396	368	509	263	360	339	492
Percent of civilian labor force	18.3	23.0	18.2	26.7	21.7	26.6	19.6	32.1
Not in labor force	1 366	1 529	2 543	2 335	1 570	1 590	1 649	2 227
Institutionalized persons	13	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Enrolled in school	216	224	445	365	201	276	207	318
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	440	397	626	418	408	323	443	533
Females 16 years and over	1 240	1 727	2 376	2 188	1 391	1 504	1 764	2 046
In labor force	436	683	769	754	468	513	669	690
Percent of females 16 years and over	35.2	39.5	32.4	34.5	33.6	34.1	37.9	33.7
Civilian labor force	436	683	763	754	468	513	669	690
Employed	375	489	594	535	345	369	541	471
Unemployed	61	194	169	219	123	144	128	219
Percent of civilian labor force	14.0	28.4	22.1	29.0	26.3	28.1	19.1	31.7
With own children under 6 years	181	291	469	446	313	302	299	358
In labor force	104	173	224	224	140	152	160	136
With own children 6 to 17 years only	261	457	506	513	325	383	354	419
In labor force	104	235	206	212	155	172	183	169
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	215	415	751	643	494	451	451	473
All parents present in household in labor force	84	235	313	260	179	219	233	150
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	618	1 075	1 332	1 455	898	1 105	964	1 169
All parents present in household in labor force	263	503	528	568	357	420	491	441
Persons 16 to 19 years	238	344	496	447	281	369	299	376
Not enrolled in school	35	88	141	150	96	144	109	135
Unemployed or not in labor force	25	69	111	127	84	119	77	123
Not high school graduate	30	65	102	107	84	126	88	92
Employed	10	6	22	—	7	20	24	—
Unemployed	6	41	17	60	14	27	11	30
Not in labor force	14	18	63	47	63	79	53	62
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	875	1 329	1 659	1 397	951	994	1 387	1 043
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	49	91	169	77	49	65	110	73
Professional specialty occupations	124	121	236	160	74	59	203	190
Technicians and related support occupations	14	23	31	22	29	18	59	29
Sales occupations	88	121	127	72	97	64	215	92
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	144	175	155	157	77	61	149	134
Private household occupations	—	7	—	5	—	5	—	—
Protective service occupations	68	23	97	55	24	26	47	37
Service occupations, except protective and household	122	91	114	151	93	109	120	144
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	32	86	45	98	54	84	12
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	77	189	191	253	132	173	109	145
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	107	262	311	229	157	243	133	119
Transportation and material moving occupations	28	57	65	59	50	66	43	27
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	47	137	77	112	71	51	115	41
Construction	39	123	105	80	67	66	86	64
Manufacturing	198	480	484	410	267	384	299	251
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	23	45	77	48	56	23	30	12
Wholesale and retail trade	197	224	312	204	149	147	380	177
Finance, insurance, and real estate	13	22	29	62	15	19	30	13
Business and repair services	37	31	54	44	12	40	52	51
Professional and related services	196	189	285	247	105	155	250	285
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	875	1 329	1 659	1 397	951	994	1 387	1 043
Private wage and salary workers	559	961	995	966	641	703	1 036	607
Government workers	273	296	425	375	225	208	277	352
Local government workers	45	118	31	56	44	42	52	44
Self-employed workers	43	72	232	56	85	83	65	84
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	948	1 426	1 785	1 771	1 062	1 181	1 496	1 393
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	658	1 185	1 490	1 369	830	868	1 267	1 131
50 to 52 weeks	416	806	994	869	450	481	1 022	765
40 to 49 weeks	127	227	247	233	153	186	61	122
27 to 39 weeks	15	58	73	83	53	55	26	72
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	200	145	181	161	161	167	131	107
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 965	2 823	3 886	3 803	2 344	2 603	2 912	3 212
With a mobility or self-care limitation	76	221	352	229	224	180	147	152
With a mobility limitation	73	221	319	187	183	170	141	137
In labor force	5	13	41	10	22	31	15	6
With a self-care limitation	50	101	184	118	98	45	66	92
With a work disability	216	357	656	577	380	467	294	406
In labor force	64	73	88	87	46	164	72	36
Prevented from working	145	279	521	446	329	264	222	352
No work disability	1 749	2 466	3 230	3 226	1 964	2 136	2 618	2 806
In labor force	988	1 618	1 893	1 799	1 136	1 179	1 634	1 488
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	459	431	684	438	440	334	463	550
With a mobility or self-care limitation	146	156	244	169	171	107	150	147
With a mobility limitation	135	149	229	163	171	95	142	143
With a self-care limitation	86	92	168	60	41	58	88	63
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	265	336	533	428	375	318	304	534
Mean family income (dollars)	6 256	5 182	5 212	5 541	5 350	4 793	5 894	5 270
1 worker	326	505	667	647	450	417	529	486
Mean family income (dollars)	11 602	10 840	11 007	10 408	7 736	9 478	11 431	10 013
2 or more workers	253	382	482	476	273	331	427	378
Mean family income (dollars)	19 278	19 369	25 786	17 630	17 220	17 058	20 903	18 581

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hortillo Municipio—Con.				Quebradillos Municipio			
	Tract 3103	Tract 3104	Tract 3105	Tract 3106	Tract 3301	Tract 3302	Tract 3303	Tract 3304
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	2 920	4 661	4 611	3 852	4 561	3 759	3 321	3 204
In labor force	1 352	2 273	2 160	1 684	2 197	1 807	1 595	1 218
Percent of persons 16 years and over	46.3	48.8	46.8	43.7	48.2	48.1	48.0	38.0
Civilian labor force	1 352	2 273	2 160	1 684	2 191	1 807	1 595	1 218
Employed	999	1 672	1 512	1 206	1 728	1 350	1 165	891
Unemployed	353	601	648	478	463	457	430	327
Percent of civilian labor force	26.1	26.4	30.0	28.4	21.1	25.3	27.0	26.8
Not in labor force	1 568	2 388	2 451	2 168	2 364	1 952	1 726	1 986
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	182	381	318	282	283	325	302	361
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	376	610	591	559	497	536	405	369
Females 16 years and over	1 554	2 347	2 398	1 946	2 335	2 057	1 657	1 602
In labor force	573	834	768	611	855	743	624	464
Percent of females 16 years and over	36.9	35.5	32.0	31.4	36.6	36.1	37.7	29.0
Civilian labor force	573	834	768	611	855	743	624	464
Employed	386	488	488	410	647	519	425	316
Unemployed	187	346	280	201	208	224	199	148
Percent of civilian labor force	32.6	41.5	36.5	32.9	24.3	30.1	31.9	31.9
With own children under 6 years	295	521	432	394	492	399	333	372
In labor force	148	202	129	190	249	184	101	140
With own children 6 to 17 years only	378	461	474	420	515	479	393	373
In labor force	176	210	201	143	217	195	220	146
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	467	759	662	555	645	560	490	525
All parents present in household in labor force	185	272	209	243	299	253	114	160
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	985	1 318	1 304	1 233	1 297	1 227	1 331	1 157
All parents present in household in labor force	474	466	523	372	512	544	545	341
Persons 16 to 19 years	254	502	509	405	460	390	349	365
Not enrolled in school	80	146	197	162	181	117	93	77
Unemployed or not in labor force	73	110	183	156	147	92	68	71
Not high school graduate	66	117	146	137	102	55	69	61
Employed	—	23	6	—	6	10	18	6
Unemployed	8	37	36	34	33	24	16	20
Not in labor force	58	57	104	103	63	21	35	35
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	999	1 672	1 512	1 206	1 728	1 350	1 165	891
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	48	123	82	82	123	140	59	71
Professional specialty occupations	132	174	181	208	163	125	114	145
Technicians and related support occupations	39	53	15	64	13	19	17	25
Sales occupations	105	163	163	83	177	212	156	79
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	122	175	132	124	245	183	121	51
Private household occupations	13	11	10	6	4	13	—	—
Protective service occupations	42	52	74	39	51	25	45	32
Service occupations, except protective and household	84	120	141	144	230	138	149	55
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	48	195	152	60	36	29	33	38
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	142	170	171	190	196	162	191	153
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	100	192	179	119	288	187	225	125
Transportation and material moving occupations	32	119	80	28	73	81	27	62
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	92	125	132	59	129	36	28	55
Construction	48	122	115	62	106	71	109	61
Manufacturing	246	326	296	221	447	257	319	229
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	61	87	51	54	163	96	54	38
Wholesale and retail trade	175	303	342	210	400	335	258	155
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11	16	69	7	18	49	17	35
Business and repair services	33	103	100	60	61	66	34	31
Professional and related services	201	297	206	274	220	196	169	185
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	999	1 672	1 512	1 206	1 728	1 350	1 165	891
Private wage and salary workers	624	1 146	953	670	1 048	787	753	600
Government workers	305	336	411	426	470	429	343	266
Local government workers	66	23	75	53	41	88	68	22
Self-employed workers	70	174	148	110	191	129	63	25
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 199	1 842	1 700	1 361	1 914	1 540	1 345	1 160
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	972	1 560	1 239	969	1 469	1 185	1 001	925
50 to 52 weeks	729	1 107	773	586	1 207	900	677	530
40 to 49 weeks	126	216	140	151	86	57	136	244
27 to 39 weeks	36	54	43	48	47	41	47	34
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	154	180	233	193	214	188	199	131
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 516	4 031	3 984	3 279	4 021	3 134	2 882	2 835
With a mobility or self-core limitation	197	186	616	227	275	180	244	201
With a mobility limitation	182	107	452	186	246	175	216	201
In labor force	12	16	77	24	14	14	43	5
With a self-core limitation	96	124	412	118	207	75	120	50
With a work disability	270	311	758	551	555	393	528	550
In labor force	32	70	128	86	114	122	128	43
Prevented from working	234	229	590	434	430	252	315	481
No work disability	2 246	3 720	3 226	2 728	3 466	2 741	2 354	2 285
In labor force	1 297	2 183	1 996	1 584	2 053	1 623	1 433	1 175
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	404	630	627	573	521	625	439	369
With a mobility or self-core limitation	141	206	292	219	155	129	146	104
With a mobility limitation	129	171	248	219	149	118	146	104
With a self-core limitation	75	139	164	65	93	48	43	40
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	319	457	533	492	505	523	317	365
Mean family income (dollars)	5 905	4 644	5 095	5 824	5 361	6 089	4 770	5 014
1 worker	409	816	738	510	573	454	537	443
Mean family income (dollars)	10 402	10 608	9 619	9 734	10 249	10 759	8 897	8 839
2 or more workers	352	441	398	354	572	456	335	312
Mean family income (dollars)	22 152	21 512	19 396	17 332	22 038	20 891	18 467	17 616

Table 5. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Arecibo, PR MSA	Arecibo Municipia				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Arecibo Municipia					
		Total	Arecibo zona urbana	Camuy Municipia	Hatillo Municipia	Quebradillas Municipio	Tract 3002	Tract 3004	Tract 3016	Tract 3017	
INCOME IN 1989											
Households	53 623	29 193	15 919	8 538	9 699	6 193	1 151	835	1 452	1 363	
Less than \$1,000	3 601	2 474	1 080	305	459	363	117	68	80	127	
\$1,000 to \$2,499	4 670	2 473	1 308	775	787	635	117	71	77	97	
\$2,500 to \$4,999	9 669	5 219	2 813	1 598	1 735	1 117	213	184	252	312	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	8 310	4 402	2 289	1 363	1 611	934	165	163	237	182	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	6 678	3 334	1 781	1 135	1 349	860	140	114	205	172	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8 274	4 307	2 309	1 479	1 538	950	183	97	315	136	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7 430	3 886	2 158	1 279	1 431	834	138	73	103	214	
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4 239	2 556	1 776	536	717	430	75	52	137	123	
\$50,000 or more	752	542	405	68	72	70	3	13	46	-	
Median (dollars)	7 684	7 520	8 142	7 892	7 900	7 631	6 988	6 483	8 601	6 905	
Mean (dollars)	11 232	11 687	13 024	10 745	10 706	10 583	9 545	10 432	13 418	10 105	
Families	45 666	24 333	13 163	7 464	8 477	5 392	907	671	1 205	1 190	
Median income (dollars)	8 571	8 649	9 360	8 484	8 464	8 544	8 855	7 098	9 509	7 894	
Males 15 years and over, with income	47 778	25 509	13 159	7 710	8 995	5 564	1 096	682	1 365	1 315	
Median income (dollars)	5 866	5 762	6 218	5 938	5 947	6 103	4 529	4 315	6 327	5 062	
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.4	33.2	35.1	32.8	36.1	38.8	32.8	27.1	39.3	31.2	
Median income (dollars)	9 591	10 247	11 011	9 555	9 082	8 267	10 242	7 132	9 857	9 910	
Females 15 years and over, with income	41 150	22 308	12 995	6 676	7 473	4 693	885	681	1 098	957	
Median income (dollars)	3 685	3 807	4 049	3 618	3 390	3 629	3 218	3 287	3 806	3 862	
Percent year-round full-time workers	23.7	24.2	26.1	22.2	23.2	24.4	25.9	26.1	27.0	22.8	
Median income (dollars)	8 930	9 392	9 862	8 667	8 885	7 981	6 944	7 929	8 582	9 063	
Per capita income (dollars)	3 417	3 652	4 162	3 181	3 186	3 058	3 123	3 324	4 140	3 066	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989											
Households	53 623	29 193	15 919	8 538	9 699	6 193	1 151	835	1 452	1 363	
With earnings	33 231	17 713	9 544	5 525	6 137	3 856	683	529	997	765	
Mean earnings (dollars)	13 287	14 209	16 065	12 210	12 234	12 271	11 457	11 214	15 312	12 348	
With Social Security income	18 103	10 004	5 655	2 927	3 114	2 058	499	270	482	530	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 740	4 882	5 263	4 366	4 505	4 941	4 148	4 627	4 667	4 799	
With public assistance income	18 613	9 327	4 567	3 269	3 958	2 059	423	368	405	439	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 003	1 939	1 985	2 217	2 049	1 863	1 688	2 107	1 444	2 031	
With retirement income	4 023	2 279	1 420	529	749	466	42	47	121	106	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 532	4 755	5 502	4 077	4 098	4 652	1 891	3 092	4 386	6 820	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE											
Families (dollars)	12 257	12 895	14 427	11 561	11 463	11 591	11 062	11 673	15 101	10 847	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 465	12 978	14 413	11 972	11 906	12 004	11 433	13 030	13 444	9 808	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 027	12 814	14 441	11 016	10 950	10 974	10 732	10 480	16 880	11 943	
Married-couple families (dollars)	13 573	14 477	17 035	12 446	12 616	12 802	12 796	13 926	16 320	11 844	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 048	14 952	17 391	13 150	13 365	13 063	13 392	15 786	14 409	11 223	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 969	13 960	16 667	11 369	11 613	12 353	12 176	11 941	18 616	12 570	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	7 856	7 969	8 352	8 149	8 092	6 385	6 100	7 181	9 701	7 401	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 192	6 222	6 282	6 476	5 920	6 061	5 826	6 607	5 997	5 193	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 192	9 299	10 085	9 652	9 636	6 751	6 254	7 620	11 915	10 004	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989											
All Income Levels In 1989											
Families	45 666	24 333	13 163	7 464	8 477	5 392	907	671	1 205	1 190	
Householder worked in 1989	24 388	12 685	6 824	4 083	4 718	2 902	467	337	717	583	
With related children under 18 years	27 064	13 887	7 412	4 613	5 087	3 477	506	402	693	694	
With related children under 5 years	10 634	5 368	2 851	1 846	2 059	1 361	145	170	246	232	
Married-couple families	34 027	17 591	9 176	5 788	6 402	4 246	638	430	1 004	872	
Householder worked in 1989	20 787	10 564	5 507	3 545	4 102	2 576	391	262	632	516	
With related children under 18 years	20 405	9 984	5 119	3 683	3 940	2 798	366	239	580	495	
With related children under 5 years	8 318	3 933	2 041	1 530	1 688	1 167	95	130	206	164	
Female householder, no husband present	9 383	5 401	3 370	1 369	1 661	952	198	187	147	220	
Householder worked in 1989	2 692	1 588	1 102	410	435	259	34	50	64	58	
With related children under 18 years	5 574	3 245	2 042	799	911	619	109	137	92	150	
With related children under 5 years	1 873	1 152	708	252	291	178	46	31	19	57	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	9 824	6 112	3 656	1 286	1 481	945	273	203	302	227	
Nonfamily householder	7 957	4 860	2 756	1 074	1 222	801	244	164	247	173	
65 years and over	3 820	2 246	1 274	559	590	425	132	52	128	88	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	175 260	92 309	49 270	28 857	32 682	21 412	3 487	2 601	4 700	4 443	
Persons under 18 years	55 744	27 999	14 792	9 710	10 647	7 388	966	818	1 386	1 403	
Related children under 18 years	55 488	27 827	14 711	9 676	10 625	7 360	960	802	1 370	1 403	
Related children 5 to 17 years	41 229	20 683	10 925	7 205	7 823	5 518	716	547	1 016	1 109	
Persons 65 years and over	18 631	10 644	5 931	2 786	3 247	1 954	491	271	469	500	
Persons 75 years and over	7 243	4 157	2 327	1 061	1 351	674	195	100	188	201	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level											
Families	28 255	14 779	7 383	4 745	5 288	3 443	555	470	777	765	
Percent below poverty level	61.9	60.7	56.1	63.6	62.4	63.9	61.2	70.0	64.5	64.3	
Householder worked in 1989	11 937	5 834	2 804	2 149	2 428	1 526	191	193	388	269	
With related children under 18 years	18 265	9 255	4 748	3 163	3 459	2 388	334	307	484	500	
With related children under 5 years	7 366	3 737	1 919	1 192	1 455	982	108	124	187	159	
Married-couple families	19 647	9 828	4 601	3 534	3 728	2 557	325	292	630	507	
Householder worked in 1989	9 920	4 679	2 125	1 820	2 089	1 332	142	160	339	218	
With related children under 18 years	12 763	6 041	2 831	2 387	2 493	1 842	204	172	386	330	
With related children under 5 years	5 391	2 509	1 197	939	1 128	815	58	89	147	103	
Female householder, no husband present	7 008	3 967	2 352	1 037	1 240	764	175	144	105	190	
Householder worked in 1989	1 470	815	559	276	209	170	16	22	28	46	
With related children under 18 years	4 603	2 666	1 689	668	750	519	99	114	77	138	
With related children under 5 years	1 581	977	625	202	251	151	46	31	19	45	
Unrelated individuals	7 687	4 699	2 729	1 032	1 141	815	232	169	233	178	
Nonfamily householder	6 151	3 684	1 975	866	926	675	209	138	191	148	
65 years and over	3 157	1 793	933	499	500	365	120	52	101	71	
Persons	113 832	58 954	29 428	19 065	21 452	14 361	2 294	1 947	3 214	2 977	
Percent below poverty level	65.0	63.9	59.7	66.1	65.6	67.1	65.8	74.9	68.4	67.0	
Persons under 18 years	39 667	19 592	9 948	7 055	7 654	5 366	678	638	1 034	1 068	
Related children under 18 years	39 432	19 429	9 876	7 027	7 638	5 338	672	631	1 018	1 068	
Related children 5 to 17 years	29 241	14 252	7 197	5 378	5 611	4 000	485	437	740	852	
Persons 65 years and over	11 800	6 571	3 115	1 832	2 091	1 306	351	188	364	321	
Persons 75 years and over	5 146	2 890	1 340	805	944	507	162	79	164	153	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:											
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	59 847	31 943	15 920	9 206	11 064	7 634	1 258	1 033	1 213	1 791	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	129 379	66 977	34 005	21 958	24 264	16 180	2 600	2 139	3 576	3 206	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	155 847	80 688	41 102	26 292	29 339	19 528	3 146	2 406	4 007	4 109	

Table 5. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Arecibo zono urbano, Arecibo Municipio									
	Troct 3002 (pt.)	Troct 3004 (pt.)	Troct 3005	Troct 3006	Troct 3007	Troct 3008	Troct 3009	Troct 3010	Troct 3011	Troct 3012
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	77	835	875	401	919	1 519	338	2 117	2 232	1 542
Less than \$1,000.....	—	68	95	27	37	94	21	63	164	75
\$1,000 to \$2,499.....	13	71	106	5	63	141	22	90	174	121
\$2,500 to \$4,999.....	13	184	236	33	124	280	65	193	343	338
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	13	163	123	34	87	221	37	278	335	319
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	—	114	82	20	138	111	57	201	308	140
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	16	97	103	63	109	195	45	371	356	254
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	13	73	80	113	152	225	58	375	302	169
\$25,000 to \$49,999.....	6	52	36	85	169	218	25	441	211	71
\$50,000 or more.....	3	13	14	21	40	34	8	105	39	55
Median (dollars).....	7 375	6 483	5 009	16 005	10 938	8 047	8 328	12 865	8 209	7 023
Mean (dollars).....	12 137	10 432	13 072	18 492	16 742	12 962	11 957	17 721	11 927	12 810
Families	65	671	582	302	710	1 240	273	1 890	1 907	1 172
Median income (dollars).....	11 719	7 098	5 478	20 448	14 630	9 553	9 169	13 777	9 250	8 720
Males 15 years and over, with income.....	70	682	562	396	652	1 146	267	1 951	1 962	1 202
Median income (dollars).....	5 455	4 315	4 339	6 894	8 266	7 266	7 920	8 554	6 415	4 760
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	42.9	27.1	24.4	28.5	41.3	37.7	21.7	42.2	38.3	34.8
Females 15 years and over, with income.....	10 625	7 132	9 821	19 750	13 750	14 155	10 000	14 578	9 097	8 306
Median income (dollars).....	59	681	758	411	805	1 144	295	1 778	1 642	1 421
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	3 625	3 287	3 141	6 471	5 804	4 200	3 631	6 604	4 394	3 967
Median income (dollars).....	18.6	26.1	16.0	25.3	30.1	26.1	15.9	38.3	29.5	28.9
Per capita income (dollars).....	7 179	7 929	9 304	11 224	8 085	9 821	13 917	10 878	10 817	8 738
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	77	835	875	401	919	1 519	338	2 117	2 232	1 542
Households	58	529	413	242	579	884	177	1 624	1 465	840
With earnings.....	12 863	11 214	20 168	19 256	18 055	17 350	14 133	19 398	13 543	17 198
Mean earnings (dollars).....	37	270	407	177	406	370	154	539	789	714
With Social Security income.....	4 629	4 627	4 540	6 900	7 061	5 125	5 277	6 265	5 143	4 782
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	3	368	338	75	105	543	138	281	463	436
With public assistance income.....	2 046	2 107	1 778	2 388	1 654	2 310	2 188	1 707	1 564	1 665
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	11	47	109	123	126	120	43	208	181	106
With retirement income.....	749	3 092	3 747	5 585	5 659	7 100	5 685	5 739	6 235	5 235
Mean retirement income (dollars).....										
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	13 597	11 673	16 138	21 916	19 295	14 289	13 069	18 761	12 760	15 180
Families (dollars)	15 418	13 030	5 763	24 882	16 400	14 982	12 669	19 660	13 195	17 864
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	9 782	10 480	22 261	20 426	20 754	13 451	13 626	17 755	12 374	12 774
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	14 591	13 926	25 424	24 998	21 941	18 923	14 887	20 941	13 946	18 134
Married-couple families (dollars)	15 418	15 786	8 220	32 521	21 815	21 626	14 467	22 378	15 381	20 454
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	11 284	11 941	33 882	21 931	22 005	15 399	15 381	19 339	12 560	15 295
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	8 130	7 181	6 490	12 750	14 225	6 276	7 388	10 929	8 845	9 405
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	6 607	3 276	9 478	5 679	5 408	7 836	10 629	5 718	7 540
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	8 130	7 620	8 985	15 056	18 339	7 731	5 148	11 343	10 969	10 320
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....										
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	65	671	582	302	710	1 240	273	1 890	1 907	1 172
All Income Levels In 1989	40	337	205	152	394	631	128	1 305	1 117	581
Families	52	402	254	137	262	739	172	1 074	1 067	635
Householder worked in 1989.....	23	170	83	31	113	361	64	353	401	237
With related children under 18 years.....	55	430	296	221	483	775	209	1 462	1 384	798
Married-couple families	40	262	148	128	305	527	107	1 049	863	427
Householder worked in 1989.....	48	239	108	96	176	425	119	823	762	474
With related children under 18 years.....	23	130	38	31	99	202	52	280	287	192
With related children under 5 years.....	10	187	254	75	200	407	36	368	460	313
Female householder, no husband present	—	50	48	18	84	81	11	212	218	133
Householder worked in 1989.....	4	137	137	35	75	288	30	231	275	153
With related children under 18 years.....	—	31	45	—	14	146	5	59	104	37
With related children under 5 years.....										
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	12	203	343	107	291	489	89	328	470	407
Nonfamily householder.....	12	164	293	99	209	279	65	227	325	370
65 years and over.....	12	52	165	50	82	103	46	70	164	232
Persans for whom poverty status is determined	288	2 601	2 033	1 076	2 312	4 859	1 013	7 078	7 065	4 318
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	125	818	448	232	461	1 560	310	2 132	2 107	1 204
Families	119	802	448	232	457	1 550	310	2 125	2 101	1 190
Householder worked in 1989.....	84	547	334	185	318	1 036	232	1 710	1 633	896
With related children under 18 years.....	41	271	501	260	544	356	195	592	736	673
With related children under 5 years.....	29	100	266	62	234	131	73	197	289	307
Unrelated individuals far whom poverty status is determined	12	169	225	48	197	386	72	227	361	285
Nonfamily householder.....	12	138	183	40	129	182	48	132	252	255
65 years and over.....	12	52	81	11	55	82	33	59	129	154
Persans	146	1 947	1 393	303	941	2 975	622	3 035	4 302	2 548
Percent below poverty level.....	50.7	74.9	68.5	28.2	40.7	61.2	61.4	42.9	60.9	59.0
Persons under 18 years.....	56	638	375	73	242	1 092	222	1 047	1 380	827
Related children under 18 years.....	50	631	375	73	238	1 082	222	1 040	1 374	813
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	35	437	268	57	163	699	173	804	1 033	626
Persons 65 years and over.....	30	188	214	71	131	187	79	271	399	369
Persons 75 years and over.....	25	79	126	20	59	90	45	92	185	175
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	69	1 033	937	146	505	2 073	260	1 263	2 087	1 365
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	186	2 139	1 609	329	1 178	3 245	770	3 825	5 015	3 104
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	268	2 406	1 865	660	1 615	3 990	877	5 012	6 072	3 659
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level.....										

Table 5. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Arecibo zono urbano, Arecibo Municipio—Con.					Remainder of Arecibo Municipio			
	Tract 3013	Tract 3014	Tract 3015	Tract 3016 (pt.)	Tract 3017 (pt.)	Tract 3001	Tract 3002 (pt.)	Tract 3003	Tract 3004 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	955	535	1 671	986	917	2 156	1 074	2 509	—
Less than \$1,000	145	65	150	27	49	338	117	216	—
\$1,000 to \$2,499	213	49	146	44	50	222	104	183	—
\$2,500 to \$4,999	274	107	247	173	203	379	200	422	—
\$5,000 to \$7,499	113	104	184	176	102	351	152	337	—
\$7,500 to \$9,999	96	21	178	174	141	212	140	288	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	88	92	225	194	101	277	167	400	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	17	83	276	70	152	236	125	431	—
\$25,000 to \$49,999	9	14	232	88	119	116	69	212	—
\$50,000 or more	—	—	33	40	—	25	—	20	—
Median (dollars)	3 352	5 989	9 086	8 635	8 473	5 874	6 965	8 139	—
Mean (dollars)	4 736	8 292	13 038	14 485	11 765	8 919	9 359	11 186	—
Families	781	479	1 466	825	800	1 839	842	2 111	—
Median income (dollars)	3 920	6 359	9 947	9 508	9 331	6 796	8 768	9 356	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	599	419	1 489	886	876	1 794	1 026	2 118	—
Median income (dollars)	3 153	3 792	6 478	6 125	6 351	5 302	4 460	5 845	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	17.0	24.1	37.9	40.6	32.1	36.0	32.2	29.8	—
Median income (dollars)	6 048	6 469	11 167	10 820	11 125	7 813	10 185	11 169	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	885	437	1 231	732	716	1 477	826	1 988	—
Median income (dollars)	2 171	3 550	3 754	4 186	3 932	3 164	3 148	3 927	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	3.1	16.2	24.5	34.6	21.9	24.6	26.4	21.0	—
Median income (dollars)	5 633	10 250	9 676	8 745	10 259	8 125	6 875	8 917	—
Per capita income (dollars)	1 483	2 612	3 867	4 323	3 689	2 739	3 100	3 579	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	955	535	1 671	986	917	2 156	1 074	2 509	—
With earnings	301	257	956	674	545	1 270	625	1 566	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	5 557	10 229	17 268	16 793	13 668	11 553	11 326	13 249	—
With Social Security income	267	243	608	304	370	648	462	813	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 125	5 199	4 985	4 982	5 230	4 166	4 109	4 793	—
With public assistance income	644	160	508	239	266	700	420	833	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 415	2 226	1 919	1 539	2 213	1 765	1 686	1 975	—
With retirement income	26	38	147	57	78	113	31	248	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	1 759	1 327	5 260	5 841	8 647	2 651	2 296	4 180	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	5 303	8 809	14 107	16 307	12 647	9 907	10 866	12 358	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	4 912	8 609	15 849	13 990	10 971	9 867	10 976	13 265	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	5 729	8 921	12 426	19 515	14 374	9 948	10 775	11 556	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	5 815	9 209	16 037	17 564	14 557	11 136	12 626	14 092	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	4 928	9 114	18 820	14 612	13 267	11 274	13 075	14 684	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 366	9 292	13 204	22 385	15 984	10 979	12 208	13 448	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	5 090	7 606	8 153	8 339	8 258	5 823	5 992	8 393	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	5 028	6 104	4 733	6 384	5 220	2 921	5 826	8 756	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	5 144	7 963	11 081	9 456	12 114	8 030	6 093	8 193	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	781	479	1 466	825	800	1 839	842	2 111	—
Householder worked in 1989	150	141	724	508	411	903	427	1 174	—
With related children under 18 years	529	251	842	534	462	1 068	454	1 196	—
With related children under 5 years	213	77	379	175	171	366	122	495	—
Married-couple families	349	310	1 134	716	554	1 382	583	1 487	—
Householder worked in 1989	95	98	647	467	344	776	351	977	—
With related children under 18 years	246	165	654	468	316	808	318	848	—
With related children under 5 years	86	45	319	149	108	277	72	367	—
Female householder, no husband present	384	151	271	77	177	375	188	502	—
Householder worked in 1989	55	43	57	34	58	87	34	147	—
With related children under 18 years	262	77	160	59	119	239	105	279	—
With related children under 5 years	116	23	52	19	57	71	46	100	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	193	74	273	206	171	344	261	484	—
Nonfamily householder	174	56	205	161	117	317	232	398	—
65 years and over	39	22	84	93	60	110	120	164	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 116	1 681	5 646	3 287	2 897	6 943	3 199	7 781	—
Persons under 18 years	1 197	470	1 792	1 047	889	2 234	841	2 307	—
Related children under 18 years	1 197	470	1 781	1 040	889	2 215	841	2 301	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	819	387	1 264	794	686	1 676	632	1 679	—
Persons 65 years and over	279	240	611	278	354	724	450	944	—
Persons 75 years and over	92	101	196	132	118	279	166	374	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	704	322	773	554	462	1 270	521	1 172	—
Percent below poverty level	90.1	67.2	52.7	67.2	57.8	69.1	61.9	55.5	—
Householder worked in 1989	124	61	245	292	167	479	174	485	—
With related children under 18 years	508	176	483	374	318	796	313	714	—
With related children under 5 years	206	59	238	131	117	261	99	326	—
Married-couple families	332	197	550	470	265	888	301	721	—
Householder worked in 1989	88	35	219	264	116	408	125	388	—
With related children under 18 years	246	97	320	308	190	576	187	454	—
With related children under 5 years	86	27	182	105	66	204	49	217	—
Female householder, no husband present	331	116	175	64	147	330	165	367	—
Householder worked in 1989	36	26	6	21	46	55	16	63	—
With related children under 18 years	241	70	135	59	107	217	95	204	—
With related children under 5 years	109	23	48	19	45	57	46	81	—
Unrelated individuals	179	58	218	161	131	295	220	376	—
Nonfamily householder	160	40	174	129	101	282	197	311	—
65 years and over	39	22	76	81	47	110	108	134	—
Persons	2 835	1 154	3 116	2 340	1 771	4 996	2 148	4 564	—
Percent below poverty level	91.0	68.6	55.2	71.2	61.1	72.0	67.1	58.7	—
Persons under 18 years	1 164	326	1 059	784	663	1 767	622	1 454	—
Related children under 18 years	1 164	326	1 048	777	663	1 748	622	1 448	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	801	259	741	591	510	1 339	450	1 011	—
Persons 65 years and over	223	186	322	236	209	518	321	619	—
Persons 75 years and over	69	72	110	108	85	217	137	314	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	2 006	767	1 632	855	922	3 272	1 189	2 505	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 916	1 376	3 805	2 578	1 930	5 497	2 414	5 341	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	3 116	1 636	4 571	2 776	2 579	6 469	2 878	6 910	—

Table 5. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Arecibo Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 3016 (pt.)	Tract 3017 (pt.)	Tract 3018	Tract 3019	Tract 3020	Tract 3021	Tract 3022	Tract 3023	Tract 3024	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	466	446	509	1 084	902	1 134	2 143	565	286	
Less than \$1,000	53	78	97	97	42	92	127	81	56	
\$1,000 to \$2,499	33	47	41	113	78	114	163	42	25	
\$2,500 to \$4,999	79	109	53	214	225	240	324	142	19	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	61	80	126	221	126	189	302	108	60	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	31	31	55	148	128	189	218	93	20	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	121	35	73	164	104	156	408	40	53	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	33	62	46	113	101	120	369	43	49	
\$25,000 to \$49,999	49	4	14	14	73	34	180	11	4	
\$50,000 or more	6	—	4	—	25	—	52	5	—	
Median (dollars)	8 375	4 756	6 503	6 330	7 214	6 709	9 090	5 449	6 920	
Mean (dollars)	11 160	6 691	7 875	7 727	11 080	7 911	14 253	7 150	8 368	
Families	380	390	445	931	743	929	1 814	492	254	
Median income (dollars)	9 514	4 897	6 935	7 097	8 525	7 445	10 351	6 103	7 466	
Males 15 years and over, with income	479	439	452	1 078	849	1 050	1 946	751	368	
Median income (dollars)	6 616	3 472	4 571	4 417	5 466	4 826	6 443	3 846	5 758	
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.0	29.4	20.1	21.5	29.3	28.8	41.2	15.7	39.7	
Median income (dollars)	9 132	8 067	8 179	8 897	11 199	8 446	9 864	9 250	8 182	
Females 15 years and over, with income	366	241	289	630	682	761	1 613	283	157	
Median income (dollars)	2 467	3 604	3 663	3 000	3 443	2 815	4 493	2 858	3 050	
Percent year-round full-time workers	12.0	25.3	15.9	14.8	26.0	15.6	24.4	14.5	19.7	
Median income (dollars)	7 222	7 938	7 167	9 458	7 381	6 946	10 889	9 426	6 886	
Per capita income (dollars)	3 723	1 898	2 276	2 227	3 578	2 368	4 132	2 437	2 409	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	466	446	509	1 084	902	1 134	2 143	565	286	
With earnings	323	220	254	673	567	749	1 408	316	198	
Mean earnings (dollars)	12 220	9 077	10 563	8 753	12 470	8 469	16 475	8 564	10 224	
With Social Security income	178	160	163	358	327	305	710	184	41	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 129	3 803	5 043	3 840	4 639	3 955	4 907	3 427	5 003	
With public assistance income	166	173	206	459	345	555	586	232	85	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 308	1 750	1 783	1 855	1 826	1 942	2 433	1 796	1 712	
With retirement income	64	28	5	66	67	51	169	17	—	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	3 090	1 731	4 800	3 621	5 279	2 918	3 383	2 032	—	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	12 482	7 153	8 676	8 617	12 173	8 775	15 195	7 854	9 324	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 641	7 503	10 180	9 904	13 911	8 795	14 281	8 269	9 262	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 001	6 765	6 503	7 375	10 963	8 750	16 267	7 465	9 448	
Married-couple families (dollars)	13 224	7 117	9 360	8 795	12 392	9 177	14 167	8 901	11 826	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 543	7 899	10 926	10 402	13 624	8 907	16 108	9 702	11 221	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 045	6 111	6 927	7 078	11 410	9 625	11 593	8 129	13 344	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	11 199	3 876	4 345	7 998	10 274	6 741	8 320	3 820	3 348	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	5 597	5 058	4 416	5 633	8 505	7 505	7 635	3 501	2 837	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 716	2 848	4 274	9 162	10 937	6 553	8 924	4 470	3 604	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	380	390	445	931	743	929	1 814	492	254	
Householder worked in 1989	209	172	198	448	353	553	1 022	250	152	
With related children under 18 years	159	232	298	505	394	574	1 116	292	187	
With related children under 5 years	71	61	139	200	127	286	483	94	73	
Married-couple families	288	318	378	761	512	791	1 363	373	179	
Householder worked in 1989	165	172	186	393	298	520	872	208	139	
With related children under 18 years	112	179	246	398	249	520	843	210	134	
With related children under 5 years	57	56	108	137	78	261	355	59	65	
Female householder, no husband present	70	43	56	94	176	91	303	82	51	
Householder worked in 1989	30	—	12	9	19	22	90	30	6	
With related children under 18 years	33	31	41	57	108	42	180	59	29	
With related children under 5 years	—	—	25	29	35	18	94	18	8	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	96	56	85	197	213	205	397	73	45	
Nonfamily householder	86	56	64	153	159	205	329	73	32	
65 years and over	35	28	23	119	91	90	156	36	—	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 413	1 546	1 831	3 732	2 786	3 886	7 109	1 821	992	
Persons under 18 years	339	514	614	1 174	787	1 262	2 324	509	302	
Related children under 18 years	330	514	614	1 153	773	1 251	2 313	509	302	
Related children 5 to 17 years	222	423	453	883	596	910	1 690	398	196	
Persons 65 years and over	191	146	204	444	336	352	603	283	36	
Persons 75 years and over	56	83	90	188	114	134	253	65	28	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	223	303	345	740	470	722	1 031	410	189	
Percent below poverty level	58.7	77.7	77.5	79.5	63.3	77.7	56.8	83.3	74.4	
Householder worked in 1989	96	102	108	315	159	385	441	190	96	
With related children under 18 years	110	182	226	392	264	460	649	256	145	
With related children under 5 years	56	42	113	163	87	234	288	79	70	
Married-couple families	160	242	278	590	305	620	711	297	114	
Householder worked in 1989	75	102	96	269	129	376	355	148	83	
With related children under 18 years	78	140	174	289	162	432	452	174	92	
With related children under 5 years	42	37	82	104	47	227	197	44	62	
Female householder, no husband present	41	43	56	85	133	65	203	76	51	
Householder worked in 1989	7	—	12	5	10	4	48	30	6	
With related children under 18 years	18	31	41	53	88	16	126	59	29	
With related children under 5 years	—	—	25	25	26	—	66	18	8	
Unrelated individuals	72	47	72	188	150	166	283	62	39	
Nonfamily householder	62	47	51	144	111	166	244	62	32	
65 years and over	20	24	23	114	68	90	133	36	—	
Persons	874	1 206	1 440	3 052	1 843	3 052	4 097	1 536	718	
Percent below poverty level	61.9	78.0	78.6	81.8	66.2	78.5	57.6	84.3	72.4	
Persons under 18 years	250	405	484	976	570	1 040	1 377	463	236	
Related children under 18 years	241	405	484	955	556	1 029	1 366	463	236	
Related children 5 to 17 years	149	342	358	739	435	745	991	362	134	
Persons 65 years and over	128	112	188	358	234	298	397	247	36	
Persons 75 years and over	56	68	79	188	93	117	193	60	28	
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	358	869	835	1 587	1 141	1 390	1 633	909	335	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	998	1 276	1 577	3 300	2 122	3 323	4 662	1 657	805	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 231	1 530	1 712	3 611	2 398	3 834	6 297	1 748	968	

Table 5. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Camuy Municipia						Hatilla Municipia	
	Tract 3201	Tract 3202	Tract 3203	Tract 3204	Tract 3205	Tract 3206	Tract 3101	Tract 3102
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 115	1 372	1 860	1 776	1 213	1 202	1 429	1 632
Less than \$1,000	78	16	45	52	43	71	74	96
\$1,000 to \$2,499	103	138	176	131	111	116	71	72
\$2,500 to \$4,999	247	208	301	313	309	220	207	315
\$5,000 to \$7,499	141	233	313	278	219	179	201	247
\$7,500 to \$9,999	121	149	274	281	169	141	220	289
\$10,000 to \$14,999	174	326	263	356	164	196	228	273
\$15,000 to \$24,999	174	187	302	274	134	208	296	247
\$25,000 to \$49,999	64	105	147	85	64	71	125	93
\$50,000 or more	13	10	39	6	—	—	7	—
Median (dollars)	7 297	8 701	8 052	8 405	6 629	7 806	9 298	8 093
Mean (dollars)	10 296	11 358	12 619	10 521	8 826	9 832	12 313	9 965
Families	844	1 223	1 682	1 551	1 098	1 066	1 260	1 398
Median income (dollars)	9 192	9 528	8 342	9 176	6 948	8 793	9 987	8 415
Males 15 years and over, with income	883	1 278	1 682	1 588	1 127	1 152	1 351	1 379
Median income (dollars)	5 849	6 645	6 390	6 281	4 076	5 258	6 864	5 310
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.6	40.3	38.2	34.9	24.0	26.5	47.0	30.2
Median income (dollars)	10 076	9 382	10 855	8 769	8 424	9 631	9 076	8 243
Females 15 years and over, with income	909	1 118	1 388	1 484	909	868	1 026	1 456
Median income (dollars)	4 060	3 877	4 168	3 364	3 128	3 167	4 298	3 494
Percent year-round full-time workers	18.9	26.0	25.4	21.2	19.7	20.3	37.7	23.9
Median income (dollars)	8 579	8 261	9 808	8 120	8 864	7 189	8 845	9 370
Per capita income (dollars)	3 692	3 427	3 619	3 021	2 609	2 662	3 748	3 065
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 115	1 372	1 860	1 776	1 213	1 202	1 429	1 632
With earnings	620	951	1 217	1 195	745	797	964	948
Mean earnings (dollars)	12 372	12 676	15 031	11 321	9 703	10 894	14 348	11 643
With Social Security income	450	503	651	542	411	370	458	526
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 369	4 541	4 648	4 874	3 610	3 728	4 626	4 572
With public assistance income	380	455	621	766	523	524	464	676
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 727	1 810	2 070	2 408	2 708	2 332	1 944	2 419
With retirement income	165	86	90	90	54	44	73	159
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 976	2 889	3 790	4 278	2 172	5 547	3 977	3 901
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	12 225	11 950	13 405	11 282	9 279	10 434	13 305	10 518
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 491	12 439	15 103	11 007	9 544	10 535	14 579	11 299
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 979	11 358	11 336	11 742	8 913	10 276	11 973	9 645
Married-couple families (dollars)	13 621	12 954	14 907	12 213	9 217	10 824	14 306	12 248
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 219	13 446	16 944	12 116	10 147	11 309	15 988	13 159
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 020	12 193	12 022	12 373	7 746	9 812	12 400	10 933
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	7 735	8 384	7 862	6 807	9 584	8 720	9 074	8 203
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	5 273	7 868	6 422	6 351	6 456	5 889	6 135	7 778
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 155	8 789	9 026	7 664	12 515	10 729	11 014	8 472
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	844	1 223	1 682	1 551	1 098	1 066	1 260	1 398
Householder worked in 1989	413	705	937	880	577	571	832	633
With related children under 18 years	458	728	1 012	1 028	674	713	707	851
With related children under 5 years	183	246	413	447	285	272	300	307
Married-couple families	640	909	1 312	1 227	870	830	1 037	882
Householder worked in 1989	356	593	823	752	511	510	721	471
With related children under 18 years	349	575	823	809	548	579	586	562
With related children under 5 years	138	199	330	360	278	225	253	210
Female householder, no husband present	175	252	282	245	215	200	166	421
Householder worked in 1989	47	83	79	85	66	50	77	134
With related children under 18 years	89	138	152	173	126	121	94	222
With related children under 5 years	40	47	62	55	7	41	27	69
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	288	174	229	306	130	159	207	312
Nonfamily householder	271	149	178	225	115	136	169	234
65 years and over	141	71	88	111	81	67	94	112
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 154	4 638	6 471	6 201	4 051	4 342	4 724	5 282
Persons under 18 years	860	1 533	2 145	2 176	1 405	1 591	1 462	1 715
Related children under 18 years	860	1 522	2 140	2 176	1 405	1 573	1 462	1 710
Related children 5 to 17 years	657	1 159	1 535	1 634	1 011	1 209	1 051	1 289
Persons 65 years and over	459	431	684	438	440	334	463	550
Persons 75 years and over	181	145	256	194	157	128	172	225
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	455	768	1 015	994	835	678	667	853
Percent below poverty level	53.9	62.8	60.3	64.1	76.0	63.6	52.9	61.0
Householder worked in 1989	184	344	471	477	391	282	363	283
With related children under 18 years	286	491	661	723	510	492	433	574
With related children under 5 years	118	149	243	282	223	177	180	234
Married-couple families	321	555	737	740	660	521	504	487
Householder worked in 1989	154	291	385	408	334	248	295	210
With related children under 18 years	208	366	495	540	405	373	328	347
With related children under 5 years	83	108	183	204	216	145	133	143
Female householder, no husband present	121	192	210	200	175	139	120	288
Householder worked in 1989	30	53	51	51	57	34	41	51
With related children under 18 years	68	110	133	146	105	106	78	166
With related children under 5 years	30	41	43	55	7	26	27	63
Unrelated individuals	240	130	183	245	97	137	158	212
Nonfamily householder	227	105	145	177	89	123	133	153
65 years and over	122	60	88	101	66	62	75	83
Persons	1 854	2 950	4 015	4 286	3 074	2 886	2 705	3 448
Percent below poverty level	58.8	63.6	62.0	69.1	75.9	66.5	57.3	65.3
Persons under 18 years	548	1 061	1 522	1 664	1 139	1 121	945	1 219
Related children under 18 years	548	1 050	1 517	1 664	1 139	1 109	945	1 214
Related children 5 to 17 years	421	833	1 119	1 302	832	871	692	889
Persons 65 years and over	270	308	397	311	314	232	294	299
Persons 75 years and over	145	110	195	150	125	80	113	146
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 022	1 092	1 928	1 964	1 601	1 599	1 159	1 914
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 278	3 281	4 710	4 918	3 397	3 374	3 126	3 916
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 766	4 197	5 693	5 729	3 768	4 139	4 153	4 868

Table 5. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hatilla Municipio—Con.				Quebradillas Municipio			
	Tract 3103	Tract 3104	Tract 3105	Tract 3106	Tract 3301	Tract 3302	Tract 3303	Tract 3304
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 228	1 958	1 915	1 537	1 877	1 749	1 336	1 231
Less than \$1,000	37	94	116	42	141	98	53	71
\$1,000 to \$2,499	72	240	179	153	223	174	126	112
\$2,500 to \$4,999	188	298	406	321	291	316	272	238
\$5,000 to \$7,499	203	298	365	297	220	299	243	172
\$7,500 to \$9,999	196	287	197	160	271	245	166	178
\$10,000 to \$14,999	148	310	315	264	258	266	216	210
\$15,000 to \$24,999	226	215	209	238	257	211	180	186
\$25,000 to \$49,999	149	187	107	56	176	121	69	64
\$50,000 or more	9	29	21	6	40	19	11	—
Median (dollars)	8 732	7 860	6 849	7 170	8 067	7 393	7 240	7 778
Mean (dollars)	12 131	11 055	9 732	9 629	11 725	10 765	9 714	9 525
Families	1 080	1 714	1 669	1 356	1 650	1 433	1 189	1 120
Median income (dollars)	9 500	8 298	7 369	7 871	8 954	8 732	8 119	8 175
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 140	1 885	1 669	1 571	1 703	1 405	1 269	1 187
Median income (dollars)	6 746	6 246	5 160	5 183	6 483	6 211	5 892	5 360
Percent year-round full-time workers	42.9	42.1	29.7	26.2	47.3	41.1	36.0	27.0
Median income (dollars)	9 375	9 629	8 452	9 089	8 916	8 044	7 491	8 897
Females 15 years and over, with income	923	1 315	1 542	1 211	1 335	1 438	917	1 003
Median income (dollars)	4 468	2 904	2 920	2 963	3 946	3 659	3 850	2 873
Percent year-round full-time workers	26.0	23.4	18.0	14.4	30.0	22.4	23.3	20.9
Median income (dollars)	8 272	9 550	8 979	8 370	8 414	7 614	7 700	8 292
Per capita income (dollars)	3 464	3 257	2 967	2 771	3 441	3 522	2 599	2 493
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 228	1 958	1 915	1 537	1 877	1 749	1 336	1 231
With earnings	820	1 318	1 183	904	1 203	988	888	777
Mean earnings (dollars)	13 663	12 464	10 770	10 884	13 916	13 002	10 459	10 867
With Social Security income	412	579	624	515	558	666	430	404
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 991	4 073	4 344	4 622	5 311	4 915	4 681	4 750
With public assistance income	402	802	929	685	429	550	541	539
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 131	1 986	1 754	2 180	1 688	1 874	2 023	1 831
With retirement income	104	107	145	161	154	225	52	35
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 415	4 742	3 210	4 515	4 484	4 778	5 284	3 641
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	12 903	11 823	10 506	10 298	12 840	12 279	10 493	10 038
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 488	12 627	9 966	10 281	13 128	13 428	10 053	10 880
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 162	10 850	11 092	10 321	12 460	10 711	11 140	8 266
Married-couple families (dollars)	13 987	12 891	11 540	11 126	14 080	14 815	11 206	10 484
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 736	14 128	11 422	11 236	14 131	15 954	10 811	11 269
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 729	11 241	11 692	10 982	14 004	13 104	11 840	8 295
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	9 657	7 452	7 828	6 525	6 101	5 738	7 243	7 493
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 368	4 607	4 611	5 266	6 629	5 941	5 589	5 977
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 894	10 043	10 046	7 796	5 326	5 513	9 505	8 560
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	1 080	1 714	1 669	1 356	1 650	1 433	1 189	1 120
Householder worked in 1989	609	1 039	911	694	985	698	649	570
With related children under 18 years	691	1 026	959	853	1 013	910	775	779
With related children under 5 years	243	505	376	328	395	328	316	322
Married-couple families	815	1 370	1 210	1 088	1 327	1 006	989	924
Householder worked in 1989	546	945	782	637	883	590	582	521
With related children under 18 years	557	835	724	676	817	643	654	684
With related children under 5 years	195	428	304	298	348	236	282	301
Female householder, no husband present	231	258	392	193	222	402	161	167
Householder worked in 1989	53	57	86	28	81	87	52	39
With related children under 18 years	118	151	209	117	174	255	111	79
With related children under 5 years	48	55	66	26	47	86	24	21
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	171	318	282	191	273	363	178	131
Nonfamily householder	148	244	246	181	227	316	147	111
65 years and over	57	101	136	90	96	192	81	56
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 239	6 584	6 369	5 484	6 400	5 356	4 957	4 699
Persons under 18 years	1 487	2 136	2 016	1 831	2 037	1 819	1 831	1 701
Related children under 18 years	1 487	2 119	2 016	1 831	2 019	1 819	1 831	1 691
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 118	1 516	1 474	1 375	1 480	1 358	1 390	1 290
Persons 65 years and over	404	630	627	573	521	625	439	369
Persons 75 years and over	162	287	246	259	152	222	136	164
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	585	1 131	1 139	913	1 007	865	825	746
Percent below poverty level	54.2	66.0	68.2	67.3	61.0	60.4	69.4	66.6
Householder worked in 1989	248	591	537	406	497	335	392	302
With related children under 18 years	369	708	732	643	645	621	601	521
With related children under 5 years	126	359	308	248	265	245	257	215
Married-couple families	428	864	755	690	757	524	665	611
Householder worked in 1989	230	542	453	359	442	270	342	278
With related children under 18 years	277	538	517	486	497	402	497	446
With related children under 5 years	87	295	243	227	230	157	229	199
Female householder, no husband present	137	201	330	164	186	331	127	120
Householder worked in 1989	18	17	54	28	50	55	41	24
With related children under 18 years	80	130	189	107	143	213	94	69
With related children under 5 years	39	42	59	21	35	82	18	16
Unrelated individuals	128	250	232	161	235	320	151	109
Nonfamily householder	110	183	196	151	189	273	120	93
65 years and over	48	94	121	79	76	170	67	52
Persons	2 360	4 477	4 590	3 872	4 076	3 471	3 612	3 202
Percent below poverty level	55.7	68.0	72.1	70.6	63.7	64.8	72.9	68.1
Persons under 18 years	859	1 574	1 618	1 439	1 388	1 331	1 463	1 184
Related children under 18 years	859	1 563	1 618	1 439	1 370	1 331	1 463	1 174
Related children 5 to 17 years	653	1 114	1 170	1 093	1 005	985	1 101	909
Persons 65 years and over	224	430	417	427	316	400	321	269
Persons 75 years and over	113	185	197	190	119	141	131	116
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 188	2 224	2 563	2 016	2 146	1 740	1 863	1 885
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 799	5 013	5 009	4 401	4 516	3 844	4 007	3 813
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	3 586	5 794	5 830	5 108	5 527	4 807	4 703	4 491

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Arecibo, PR MSA	Arecibo Municipio		Camuy Municipio	Hatillo Municipio	Quebradillas Municipio	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Arecibo Municipio			
		Total	Arecibo zona urbana				Tract 3002	Tract 3004	Tract 3016	Tract 3017
All housing units -----	60 043	32 458	17 350	9 665	10 815	7 105	1 383	974	1 549	1 533
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 044	864	424	342	443	395	32	34	37	75
1985 to 1988 -----	6 864	3 280	1 482	1 251	1 505	828	82	145	241	255
1980 to 1984 -----	9 158	4 576	1 807	1 678	1 840	1 064	176	199	251	189
1970 to 1979 -----	17 773	9 330	5 049	2 860	3 150	2 433	436	222	355	414
1960 to 1969 -----	12 006	6 714	4 405	1 787	2 057	1 448	237	151	220	313
1950 to 1959 -----	7 477	4 632	2 652	994	1 245	606	142	142	258	147
1940 to 1949 -----	2 715	1 631	731	492	358	234	196	52	85	75
1939 or earlier -----	2 006	1 431	800	261	217	97	82	29	102	65
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom -----	758	400	165	154	135	69	42	23	30	19
1 bedroom -----	4 176	2 406	1 105	641	683	446	185	34	127	73
2 bedrooms -----	15 620	8 252	3 839	2 695	2 817	1 856	375	303	424	362
3 bedrooms -----	31 571	16 978	9 565	5 108	5 903	3 582	644	513	831	881
4 bedrooms -----	6 457	3 599	2 127	883	1 082	893	102	71	120	170
5 or more bedrooms -----	1 461	823	549	184	195	259	35	30	17	28
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION										
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof -----	44 748	24 354	14 210	7 187	7 441	5 766	1 031	694	1 069	1 108
Concrete walls with wood frame roof -----	5 387	2 899	1 052	962	998	528	126	111	154	171
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation -----	4 134	2 036	788	794	922	382	73	73	130	116
Wood frame walls with wood stilt foundation -----	3 414	1 716	607	507	943	248	79	48	123	81
Mixed concrete and wood walls -----	1 494	851	453	135	376	132	24	42	40	28
Other type of construction -----	866	602	240	80	135	49	50	6	33	29
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT										
Adequate original construction -----	56 994	30 795	16 765	9 224	10 137	6 838	1 271	877	1 469	1 473
Sound -----	53 590	28 794	16 077	8 535	9 794	6 467	1 145	787	1 318	1 405
Deteriorating -----	3 299	1 926	666	669	333	371	126	90	116	68
Dilapidated -----	105	75	22	20	10	—	—	—	35	—
Inadequate original construction -----	3 049	1 663	585	441	678	267	112	97	80	60
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	57 197	31 162	16 911	8 974	10 281	6 780	1 265	924	1 468	1 489
1 complete bathroom -----	46 257	24 472	12 507	7 648	8 414	5 723	988	823	1 196	1 190
2 or more complete bathrooms -----	9 482	5 529	3 921	1 426	1 497	1 030	141	90	244	246
Air conditioning -----	3 998	2 575	1 946	472	581	370	55	8	102	9
Central system -----	244	185	154	41	18	—	—	—	—	—
Source of water, public system -----	58 011	31 369	17 177	9 418	10 449	6 775	1 362	970	1 512	1 456
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	22 794	16 396	12 610	2 485	2 608	1 305	144	568	1 470	479
Occupied housing units -----	53 724	29 213	15 850	8 539	9 763	6 209	1 146	854	1 374	1 362
COOKING FUEL										
Electricity -----	11 708	8 013	6 510	1 200	1 309	1 186	89	76	227	197
Gas -----	41 351	20 827	9 244	7 211	8 368	4 945	1 007	770	1 095	1 156
Other fuel -----	665	373	96	128	86	78	50	8	52	9
TYPE OF WATER HEATER										
Electric—tank type -----	13 418	8 140	5 163	1 537	2 338	1 403	212	166	214	519
Shower -----	17 222	9 288	4 996	3 030	2 828	2 076	331	360	465	426
Solar -----	4 537	2 402	1 214	699	805	631	75	39	170	101
Other or none -----	18 547	9 383	4 477	3 273	3 792	2 099	528	289	525	316
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None -----	17 505	9 972	5 539	2 668	3 084	1 781	566	383	416	475
1 -----	23 989	12 995	6 825	3 761	4 365	2 868	415	389	593	648
2 -----	10 064	5 183	2 929	1 749	1 883	1 249	107	78	292	182
3 or more -----	2 166	1 063	557	361	431	311	58	4	73	57
Vehicles per household -----	1.0	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	.7	.7	1.0	.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	41 368	21 791	10 752	6 850	7 908	4 819	989	653	1 135	1 089
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 879	1 429	731	384	624	442	56	66	68	91
1985 to 1988 -----	7 140	3 709	1 779	1 302	1 508	621	138	114	253	202
1980 to 1984 -----	6 729	3 264	1 262	1 244	1 373	848	165	113	182	153
1970 to 1979 -----	12 150	6 282	3 521	2 048	2 257	1 563	238	162	249	306
1969 or earlier -----	12 470	7 107	3 459	1 872	2 146	1 345	392	198	383	337
Renter-occupied housing units -----	12 356	7 422	5 098	1 689	1 855	1 390	157	201	239	273
1989 to March 1990 -----	4 962	2 874	1 915	693	790	605	54	75	93	95
1985 to 1988 -----	4 101	2 407	1 638	632	630	432	39	89	78	122
1980 to 1984 -----	1 615	1 025	745	200	175	215	18	27	18	30
1970 to 1979 -----	962	661	528	94	131	76	20	5	34	26
1969 or earlier -----	716	455	272	70	129	62	26	5	16	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit -----	22 490	11 218	5 477	4 076	4 245	2 951	503	402	525	546
Householder 65 years and over -----	12 634	7 107	3 880	1 962	2 228	1 337	354	191	361	338
Owner-occupied housing units -----	11 110	6 136	3 121	1 781	2 028	1 165	311	182	324	329
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	697	420	124	116	130	31	31	6	38	7
No telephone in unit -----	5 045	2 576	1 135	918	907	644	153	71	180	106
No vehicle available -----	7 244	4 029	2 124	1 143	1 293	779	255	134	219	201
Complete plumbing facilities -----	51 104	27 687	15 347	8 086	9 238	6 093	1 028	822	1 303	1 271
1.00 or less persons per room -----	46 336	25 351	14 344	7 216	8 283	5 486	927	736	1 216	1 165
1.01 or more persons per room -----	4 768	2 336	1 003	870	955	607	101	86	87	106
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	2 620	1 526	503	453	525	116	118	32	71	91
1.00 or less persons per room -----	2 112	1 270	432	344	436	62	109	25	57	73
1.01 or more persons per room -----	508	256	71	109	89	54	9	7	14	18
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	11 718	12 283	14 329	11 054	11 164	11 016	9 586	10 547	12 401	9 911
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	9 148	9 395	9 618	8 719	9 033	8 507	8 708	7 497	22 920	9 950
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	34 660	18 592	9 422	5 663	6 249	4 156	779	638	908	730
Owner-occupied housing units -----	25 748	13 223	5 695	4 379	4 974	3 172	671	482	754	956
Renter-occupied housing units -----	8 912	5 369	3 727	1 284	1 275	984	108	156	154	174

Table 6. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Arecibo zona urbana, Arecibo Municipio									
	Tract 3002 (pt.)	Tract 3004 (pt.)	Tract 3005	Tract 3006	Tract 3007	Tract 3008	Tract 3009	Tract 3010	Tract 3011	Tract 3012
All housing units	97	974	1 011	431	953	1 606	446	2 241	2 354	1 755
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	34	—	—	—	27	—	47	125	32
1985 to 1988	13	145	52	—	12	106	43	138	277	144
1980 to 1984	11	199	110	3	5	51	23	68	471	211
1970 to 1979	43	222	159	27	80	710	123	1 202	730	379
1960 to 1969	—	151	216	311	267	419	75	715	545	526
1950 to 1959	9	142	77	39	341	135	147	48	172	414
1940 to 1949	5	52	111	31	138	61	11	—	—	41
1939 or earlier	16	29	286	20	110	97	24	23	34	8
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	23	18	—	—	48	—	6	7	16
1 bedroom	9	34	93	23	95	126	23	53	106	165
2 bedrooms	11	303	365	35	191	332	97	212	486	335
3 bedrooms	45	513	444	249	477	882	192	1 577	1 338	893
4 bedrooms	32	71	61	100	125	170	84	345	356	287
5 or more bedrooms	—	30	30	24	65	48	50	48	61	59
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION										
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof	92	694	583	349	922	1 536	310	2 073	1 992	1 381
Concrete walls with wood frame roof	5	111	128	—	—	29	55	76	177	65
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation	—	73	84	73	31	21	34	33	89	42
Wood frame walls with wood stilt foundation	—	48	68	—	—	15	12	36	69	43
Mixed concrete and wood walls	—	42	29	—	—	5	35	16	27	183
Other type of construction	—	6	119	9	—	—	—	7	—	41
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT										
Adequate original construction	97	877	951	421	938	1 599	413	2 217	2 257	1 747
Sound	97	787	902	421	899	1 579	387	2 121	2 197	1 665
Deteriorating	—	90	49	—	39	9	21	96	60	82
Dilapidated	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	—	—	—
Inadequate original construction	—	97	60	10	15	7	33	24	97	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	97	924	978	431	934	1 575	423	2 214	2 284	1 725
1 complete bathroom	89	823	786	214	625	1 170	319	1 417	1 748	1 169
2 or more complete bathrooms	7	90	129	188	274	340	100	732	513	522
Air conditioning	10	8	49	121	194	217	66	410	292	207
Central system	—	—	26	—	14	35	—	12	36	16
Source of water, public system	97	970	1 011	431	953	1 602	403	2 220	2 328	1 750
Sewage disposal, public sewer	31	568	1 002	422	945	1 578	340	1 999	1 478	1 720
Occupied housing units	70	854	853	412	861	1 468	368	2 135	2 219	1 532
COOKING FUEL										
Electricity	3	76	298	255	459	1 000	114	1 306	742	550
Gas	67	770	544	148	402	460	249	823	1 477	975
Other fuel	—	8	11	9	—	8	5	6	—	7
TYPE OF WATER HEATER										
Electric—tank type	18	166	241	249	395	433	99	990	640	587
Shower	27	360	333	76	247	455	125	543	808	432
Solar	3	39	16	36	23	64	18	156	186	106
Other or none	22	289	263	51	196	516	126	446	585	407
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	37	383	607	61	288	658	184	276	571	568
1	26	389	219	218	375	515	151	1 133	1 066	658
2	4	78	27	128	151	238	23	598	521	267
3 or more	3	4	—	5	47	57	10	128	61	39
Vehicles per household .....	.6	.7	.3	1.2	1.0	.8	.6	1.3	1.0	.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	58	653	387	320	563	729	256	1 712	1 612	1 140
1989 to March 1990	7	66	16	9	5	66	6	108	174	62
1985 to 1988	13	114	37	54	86	134	64	233	334	164
1980 to 1984	18	113	69	15	43	54	29	195	201	79
1970 to 1979	7	162	77	49	115	351	52	900	455	333
1969 or earlier	13	198	188	193	314	124	105	276	448	502
Renter-occupied housing units	12	201	466	92	298	739	112	423	607	392
1989 to March 1990	8	75	195	27	156	272	53	175	210	128
1985 to 1988	—	89	166	27	112	187	26	137	195	162
1980 to 1984	—	27	49	7	—	93	9	64	175	58
1970 to 1979	—	5	43	—	12	133	7	43	27	21
1969 or earlier	4	5	13	31	18	54	17	4	—	23
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	—	402	345	27	273	579	159	506	656	598
Householder 65 years and over	29	191	370	143	286	238	129	333	443	519
Owner-occupied housing units	25	182	231	119	250	141	95	310	394	436
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	8	21	35
No telephone in unit	—	71	90	7	47	82	25	47	122	214
No vehicle available	28	134	275	26	128	144	71	101	205	326
Complete plumbing facilities	70	822	841	396	850	1 458	362	2 105	2 102	1 461
1.00 or less persons per room	66	736	816	375	820	1 344	344	1 987	1 978	1 392
1.01 or more persons per room	4	86	25	21	30	114	18	118	124	69
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	32	12	16	11	10	6	30	117	71
1.00 or less persons per room	—	25	12	16	7	10	6	22	117	71
1.01 or more persons per room	—	7	—	—	4	—	—	8	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	11 923	10 547	8 488	18 887	17 440	17 812	14 450	18 970	12 548	15 539
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	9 453	7 497	13 735	14 644	13 548	6 648	6 561	13 107	9 641	7 521
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	44	638	567	113	351	857	220	921	1 372	895
Owner-occupied housing units	36	482	249	82	223	254	129	675	904	601
Renter-occupied housing units	8	156	318	31	128	603	91	246	468	294

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Arecibo zona urbano, Arecibo Municipio—Con.					Remainder of Arecibo Municipio			
	Tract 3013	Tract 3014	Tract 3015	Tract 3016 (pt.)	Tract 3017 (pt.)	Tract 3001	Tract 3002 (pt.)	Tract 3003	Tract 3004 (pt.)
All housing units	1 014	576	1 797	1 083	1 012	2 474	1 286	2 775	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	20	—	54	29	56	88	32	91	—
1985 to 1988	6	59	145	201	141	355	69	272	—
1980 to 1984	42	76	232	193	112	464	165	370	—
1970 to 1979	35	59	779	232	269	570	393	937	—
1960 to 1969	259	206	369	137	209	435	237	404	—
1950 to 1959	571	106	139	183	129	376	133	377	—
1940 to 1949	60	59	62	48	52	119	191	236	—
1939 or earlier	21	11	17	60	44	67	66	88	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	7	13	21	6	20	42	33	—
1 bedroom	142	43	91	59	43	181	176	146	—
2 bedrooms	444	96	427	289	216	710	364	835	—
3 bedrooms	377	341	1 010	622	605	1 259	599	1 421	—
4 bedrooms	32	51	206	82	125	265	70	304	—
5 or more bedrooms	19	38	50	10	17	39	35	36	—
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION									
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof	982	481	1 246	792	777	1 846	939	1 957	—
Concrete walls with wood frame roof	3	20	239	107	37	187	121	228	—
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation	29	26	93	88	72	147	73	271	—
Wood frame walls with wood stilt foundation	—	28	164	55	69	129	79	175	—
Mixed concrete and wood walls	—	15	39	34	28	49	24	91	—
Other type of construction	—	6	16	7	29	116	50	53	—
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT									
Adequate original construction	1 005	563	1 694	1 017	969	2 360	1 174	2 616	—
Sound	973	532	1 644	960	913	2 315	1 048	2 331	—
Deteriorating	32	31	44	57	56	45	126	267	—
Dilapidated	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	18	—
Inadequate original construction	9	13	103	66	43	114	112	159	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 007	569	1 740	1 029	981	2 372	1 168	2 685	—
1 complete bathroom	1 000	379	1 142	829	797	2 065	899	2 187	—
2 or more complete bathrooms	—	158	497	191	180	211	134	436	—
Air conditioning	—	103	199	61	9	132	45	150	—
Central system	—	—	15	—	—	12	—	19	—
Source of water, public system	1 014	576	1 756	1 070	996	2 264	1 265	2 765	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 014	562	675	32	244	673	113	1 251	—
Occupied housing units	1 003	553	1 654	968	900	2 168	1 076	2 486	—
COOKING FUEL									
Electricity	762	178	461	179	127	317	86	416	—
Gas	241	375	1 187	753	773	1 846	940	2 064	—
Other fuel	—	—	6	36	—	5	50	6	—
TYPE OF WATER HEATER									
Electric—tank type	188	217	503	142	295	722	194	496	—
Shower	479	160	340	305	306	574	304	930	—
Solar	—	89	252	150	76	232	72	239	—
Other or none	336	87	559	371	223	640	506	821	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	765	133	416	233	359	634	529	842	—
1	191	311	686	477	410	1 096	389	1 089	—
2	33	109	440	212	100	352	103	467	—
3 or more	14	—	112	46	31	86	55	88	—
Vehicles per household .....	.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	.8	1.0	.7	.9	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	—	443	1 368	809	702	1 751	931	1 940	—
1989 to March 1990	—	15	89	60	48	97	49	81	—
1985 to 1988	—	37	179	199	131	348	125	314	—
1980 to 1984	—	81	188	102	75	293	147	276	—
1970 to 1979	—	69	583	176	192	412	231	575	—
1969 or earlier	—	241	329	272	256	601	379	694	—
Renter-occupied housing units	1 003	110	286	159	198	417	145	546	—
1989 to March 1990	259	52	144	74	87	189	46	251	—
1985 to 1988	252	47	92	52	94	131	39	155	—
1980 to 1984	226	—	25	12	—	53	18	85	—
1970 to 1979	176	11	12	21	17	30	20	23	—
1969 or earlier	90	—	13	—	—	14	22	32	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	614	169	447	358	344	849	503	840	—
Householder 65 years and over	179	155	397	220	248	483	325	620	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	134	355	201	248	457	286	583	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	7	7	16	18	—	28	31	33	—
No telephone in unit	89	37	111	124	69	178	153	228	—
No vehicle available	168	40	188	136	154	254	227	336	—
Complete plumbing facilities	996	531	1 558	926	869	2 098	958	2 360	—
1.00 or less persons per room	931	470	1 403	864	818	1 882	861	2 123	—
1.01 or more persons per room	65	61	155	62	51	216	97	237	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	7	22	96	42	31	70	118	126	—
1.00 or less persons per room	7	22	58	28	31	58	109	114	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	38	14	—	12	9	12	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	8 257	13 270	12 524	11 817	8 991	9 441	11 566	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	4 646	8 007	10 968	30 292	10 802	8 564	8 647	9 565	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	909	373	941	656	565	1 541	735	1 465	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	297	753	569	441	1 209	635	1 122	—
Renter-occupied housing units	909	76	188	87	124	332	100	343	—

Table 6. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Arecibo Municipio—Con.								
	Tract 3016 (pt.)	Tract 3017 (pt.)	Tract 3018	Tract 3019	Tract 3020	Tract 3021	Tract 3022	Tract 3023	Tract 3024
All housing units	466	521	655	1 271	948	1 269	2 447	663	333
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	8	19	28	50	31	20	43	30	—
1985 to 1988	40	114	116	112	70	154	367	57	72
1980 to 1984	58	77	233	240	170	156	622	154	60
1970 to 1979	123	145	170	279	350	341	681	207	85
1960 to 1969	83	104	50	250	149	182	279	107	29
1950 to 1959	75	18	31	154	116	235	325	88	52
1940 to 1949	37	23	11	104	14	72	69	20	4
1939 or earlier	42	21	16	82	48	109	61	—	31
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	9	13	5	19	31	24	23	16	—
1 bedroom	68	30	31	105	118	178	143	87	38
2 bedrooms	135	146	187	453	231	340	660	220	132
3 bedrooms	209	276	358	575	428	589	1 291	289	119
4 bedrooms	38	45	65	115	113	108	268	51	30
5 or more bedrooms	7	11	9	4	27	30	62	—	14
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION									
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof	277	331	364	663	676	768	1 684	480	159
Concrete walls with wood frame roof	47	134	171	267	137	131	306	75	43
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation	42	44	33	82	54	159	247	57	39
Wood frame walls with wood stilt foundation	68	12	64	175	46	117	110	51	83
Mixed concrete and wood walls	6	—	23	5	19	87	85	—	9
Other type of construction	26	—	—	79	16	7	15	—	—
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT									
Adequate original construction	452	504	584	1 114	879	1 127	2 268	646	306
Sound	358	492	538	933	814	994	2 041	581	272
Deteriorating	59	12	46	181	65	133	227	65	34
Dilapidated	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate original construction	14	17	71	157	69	142	179	17	27
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	439	508	604	1 187	871	1 153	2 315	645	304
1 complete bathroom	367	393	499	1 072	752	966	1 902	615	248
2 or more complete bathrooms	53	66	67	42	92	115	324	14	54
Air conditioning	41	—	18	11	45	21	147	19	—
Central system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Source of water, public system	442	460	596	1 209	914	1 153	2 185	651	288
Sewage disposal, public sewer	88	235	137	365	213	261	163	258	29
Occupied housing units	406	462	563	1 104	897	1 166	2 176	592	267
COOKING FUEL									
Electricity	48	70	31	36	65	79	260	83	12
Gas	342	383	532	1 040	808	1 034	1 895	458	241
Other fuel	16	9	—	28	24	53	21	51	14
TYPE OF WATER HEATER									
Electric—tank type	72	224	116	123	146	151	596	104	33
Shower	160	120	212	342	284	414	633	183	136
Solar	20	25	44	66	114	99	238	34	5
Other or none	154	93	191	573	353	502	709	271	93
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	183	116	160	420	322	372	589	189	77
1	116	238	289	556	375	582	1 012	309	119
2	80	82	102	119	137	178	485	84	65
3 or more	27	26	12	9	63	34	90	10	6
Vehicles per household .....	.9	1.0	.9	.7	.9	.9	1.1	.9	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	326	387	497	918	726	1 002	1 835	500	226
1989 to March 1990	8	43	65	77	33	57	148	40	—
1985 to 1988	54	71	99	134	69	171	437	61	47
1980 to 1984	80	78	177	111	168	104	410	107	51
1970 to 1979	73	114	89	236	242	209	407	118	55
1969 or earlier	111	81	67	360	214	461	433	174	73
Renter-occupied housing units	80	75	66	186	171	164	341	92	41
1989 to March 1990	19	8	39	73	79	62	140	33	20
1985 to 1988	26	28	13	37	70	77	126	46	21
1980 to 1984	6	30	10	26	10	—	29	13	—
1970 to 1979	13	9	4	12	6	11	5	—	—
1969 or earlier	16	—	—	38	6	14	41	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	167	202	215	706	423	513	850	283	190
Householder 65 years and over	141	90	160	280	263	293	397	148	27
Owner-occupied housing units	123	81	160	245	252	290	363	148	27
Locking complete plumbing facilities	20	7	24	38	15	58	25	17	—
No telephone in unit	56	37	53	204	112	156	160	82	22
No vehicle available	83	47	96	182	167	199	216	87	11
Complete plumbing facilities	377	402	489	967	835	1 029	2 042	561	222
1.00 or less persons per room	352	347	462	831	762	910	1 870	437	170
1.01 or more persons per room	25	55	27	136	73	119	172	124	52
Locking complete plumbing facilities	29	60	74	137	62	137	134	31	45
1.00 or less persons per room	29	42	45	121	51	101	96	31	41
1.01 or more persons per room	—	18	29	16	11	36	38	—	4
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	12 096	6 453	8 256	7 643	11 006	8 171	14 975	7 005	8 417
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	8 268	7 701	12 065	6 429	12 140	6 403	9 562	6 921	9 729
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	252	365	423	887	567	912	1 327	492	204
Owner-occupied housing units	185	315	402	728	479	768	1 093	423	169
Renter-occupied housing units	67	50	21	159	88	144	234	69	35

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Comuy Municipio						Hotillo Municipio	
	Troct 3201	Troct 3202	Troct 3203	Troct 3204	Troct 3205	Troct 3206	Troct 3101	Troct 3102
All housing units -----	1 249	1 559	2 090	2 044	1 371	1 352	1 583	1 779
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	23	73	120	32	49	45	47	44
1985 to 1988 -----	—	188	322	308	180	253	288	87
1980 to 1984 -----	228	327	368	285	206	264	214	285
1970 to 1979 -----	182	475	507	858	407	431	367	611
1960 to 1969 -----	362	256	397	271	293	208	389	368
1950 to 1959 -----	208	139	205	231	158	53	231	246
1940 to 1949 -----	185	95	116	22	36	38	34	55
1939 or earlier -----	61	6	55	37	42	60	13	83
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	20	27	27	32	35	13	31	—
1 bedroom -----	152	119	138	58	80	94	125	46
2 bedrooms -----	423	393	582	423	469	405	429	345
3 bedrooms -----	489	883	1 084	1 302	636	714	828	1 209
4 bedrooms -----	136	114	238	196	95	104	147	120
5 or more bedrooms -----	29	23	21	33	56	22	23	59
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION								
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof -----	962	1 161	1 635	1 682	823	924	1 287	1 396
Concrete walls with wood frame roof -----	144	165	240	134	155	124	93	100
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation -----	60	139	147	88	231	129	71	121
Wood frame walls with wood stilt foundation -----	59	63	59	106	86	134	90	94
Mixed concrete and wood walls -----	11	25	9	17	43	30	34	68
Other type of construction -----	13	6	—	17	33	11	8	—
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT								
Adequate original construction -----	1 200	1 529	2 026	2 024	1 221	1 224	1 504	1 705
Sound -----	1 140	1 462	1 870	1 896	1 079	1 088	1 410	1 625
Deteriorating -----	60	67	136	128	142	136	94	80
Dilapidated -----	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate original construction -----	49	30	64	20	150	128	79	74
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 204	1 526	1 862	1 953	1 181	1 248	1 542	1 734
1 complete bathroom -----	1 029	1 237	1 490	1 656	1 135	1 101	1 229	1 487
2 or more complete bathrooms -----	210	282	405	300	83	146	225	186
Air conditioning -----	127	102	133	79	6	25	88	149
Central system -----	—	12	20	—	—	9	5	7
Source of water, public system -----	1 249	1 547	1 991	2 009	1 319	1 303	1 535	1 753
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 138	306	253	607	138	43	226	1 321
Occupied housing units -----	1 119	1 401	1 864	1 789	1 214	1 152	1 442	1 629
COOKING FUEL								
Electricity -----	304	278	263	230	67	58	168	595
Gas -----	791	1 118	1 583	1 546	1 105	1 068	1 266	1 034
Other fuel -----	24	5	18	13	42	26	8	—
TYPE OF WATER HEATER								
Electric—tank type -----	353	332	267	262	96	227	330	557
Shower -----	406	460	625	699	531	309	433	549
Solar -----	88	135	213	108	50	105	120	69
Other or none -----	272	474	759	720	537	511	559	454
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	538	353	457	520	468	332	343	659
1 -----	388	626	924	836	513	474	710	655
2 -----	163	340	388	367	194	297	340	264
3 or more -----	30	82	95	66	39	49	49	51
Vehicles per household -----	.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	.8	1.1	1.1	.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	780	1 082	1 588	1 348	1 046	1 006	1 208	1 190
1989 to March 1990 -----	29	68	87	41	64	95	87	94
1985 to 1988 -----	95	199	308	266	198	236	309	148
1980 to 1984 -----	124	162	309	299	151	199	148	224
1970 to 1979 -----	201	371	436	437	338	265	264	412
1969 or earlier -----	331	282	448	305	295	211	400	312
Renter-occupied housing units -----	339	319	276	441	168	146	234	439
1989 to March 1990 -----	94	144	123	173	98	61	95	114
1985 to 1988 -----	130	103	93	193	55	58	76	171
1980 to 1984 -----	44	44	29	60	15	8	25	52
1970 to 1979 -----	50	10	26	5	—	3	23	43
1969 or earlier -----	21	18	5	10	—	16	15	59
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	455	607	886	866	661	601	544	698
Householder 65 years and over -----	383	316	408	307	323	225	366	371
Owner-occupied housing units -----	291	262	397	286	323	222	341	309
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	8	5	34	19	37	13	28	11
No telephone in unit -----	152	128	185	142	171	140	105	153
No vehicle available -----	269	157	181	188	230	118	189	221
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 111	1 376	1 746	1 660	1 098	1 095	1 339	1 609
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 019	1 216	1 573	1 526	915	967	1 197	1 484
1.01 or more persons per room -----	92	160	173	134	183	128	142	125
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	8	25	118	129	116	57	103	20
1.00 or less persons per room -----	8	18	102	109	79	28	81	14
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	7	16	20	37	29	22	6
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	11 447	12 267	12 616	10 441	8 809	10 132	12 000	10 904
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	8 007	9 343	9 169	9 081	9 043	6 687	12 519	7 041
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	686	877	1 195	1 200	924	781	813	1 000
Owner-occupied housing units -----	434	644	980	855	807	659	703	659
Renter-occupied housing units -----	252	233	215	345	117	122	110	341

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hotillo Municipio—Con.				Quebradillos Municipio			
	Troct 3103	Troct 3104	Troct 3105	Troct 3106	Troct 3301	Troct 3302	Troct 3303	Troct 3304
All housing units	1 392	2 136	2 097	1 828	2 156	1 963	1 532	1 454
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	74	124	111	43	163	71	90	71
1985 to 1988	199	335	268	328	275	181	191	181
1980 to 1984	232	368	356	385	289	341	205	229
1970 to 1979	484	574	573	541	735	640	546	512
1960 to 1969	206	448	438	208	393	463	281	311
1950 to 1959	108	163	282	215	205	162	164	75
1940 to 1949	81	39	63	86	34	92	55	53
1939 or earlier	8	85	6	22	62	13	—	22
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	13	24	24	43	13	36	5	15
1 bedroom	81	160	155	116	105	98	147	96
2 bedrooms	343	570	618	512	572	469	441	374
3 bedrooms	804	1 118	1 021	923	1 173	1 071	613	725
4 bedrooms	138	253	250	174	223	243	223	204
5 or more bedrooms	13	11	29	60	70	46	103	40
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION								
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof	858	1 272	1 510	1 118	1 812	1 584	1 220	1 150
Concrete walls with wood frame roof	165	185	202	253	108	78	180	162
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation	180	306	120	124	104	204	31	43
Wood frame walls with wood stilt foundation	151	248	156	204	87	68	41	52
Mixed concrete and wood walls	33	82	85	74	45	13	36	38
Other type of construction	5	43	24	55	—	16	24	9
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT								
Adequate original construction	1 260	1 947	1 982	1 739	2 118	1 935	1 386	1 399
Sound	1 203	1 924	1 910	1 722	2 074	1 801	1 248	1 344
Deteriorating	57	20	65	17	44	134	138	55
Dilapidated	—	3	7	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate original construction	132	189	115	89	38	28	146	55
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 308	2 010	1 990	1 697	2 093	1 871	1 425	1 391
1 complete bathroom	978	1 602	1 705	1 413	1 706	1 593	1 285	1 139
2 or more complete bathrooms	257	310	234	285	390	281	167	192
Air conditioning	50	174	105	15	132	177	30	31
Control system	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Source of water, public system	1 371	2 014	2 057	1 719	1 914	1 942	1 502	1 417
Sewage disposal, public sewer	61	372	404	224	182	987	81	55
Occupied housing units	1 256	1 942	1 903	1 591	1 906	1 693	1 342	1 268
COOKING FUEL								
Electricity	137	221	116	72	383	530	125	148
Gas	1 108	1 672	1 783	1 505	1 500	1 125	1 206	1 114
Other fuel	11	49	4	14	23	38	11	6
TYPE OF WATER HEATER								
Electric—tank type	234	497	395	325	560	493	167	183
Shower	373	404	474	595	528	655	463	430
Solar	114	195	225	82	236	178	92	125
Other or none	535	846	809	589	582	367	620	530
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	331	574	698	479	392	686	373	330
1	568	845	855	732	962	677	644	585
2	307	395	269	308	439	264	244	302
3 or more	50	128	81	72	113	66	81	51
Vehicles per household	1.1	1.0	.9	1.0	1.2	.8	1.0	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 058	1 666	1 504	1 282	1 541	1 062	1 136	1 080
1989 to March 1990	101	153	123	66	166	67	116	93
1985 to 1988	237	304	221	289	211	137	129	144
1980 to 1984	208	287	245	261	266	219	192	171
1970 to 1979	294	470	481	336	508	366	316	373
1969 or earlier	218	452	434	330	390	273	383	299
Renter-occupied housing units	198	276	399	309	365	631	206	188
1989 to March 1990	96	146	182	157	205	231	90	79
1985 to 1988	72	91	118	102	98	185	71	78
1980 to 1984	17	13	32	36	24	162	15	14
1970 to 1979	13	15	27	10	16	19	24	17
1969 or earlier	—	11	40	4	22	34	6	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	534	918	841	710	795	753	686	717
Householder 65 years and over	285	418	416	372	356	467	265	249
Owner-occupied housing units	250	411	385	332	337	334	259	235
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	20	25	15	31	10	9	5	7
No telephone in unit	121	193	184	151	180	169	134	161
No vehicle available	121	268	255	239	145	314	153	167
Complete plumbing facilities	1 188	1 793	1 789	1 520	1 879	1 674	1 302	1 238
1.00 or less persons per room	1 106	1 592	1 610	1 294	1 722	1 544	1 144	1 076
1.01 or more persons per room	82	201	179	226	157	130	158	162
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	68	149	114	71	27	19	40	30
1.00 or less persons per room	48	135	93	65	16	9	19	18
1.01 or more persons per room	20	14	21	6	11	10	21	12
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	11 725	11 254	10 772	10 497	12 910	11 325	9 629	9 469
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 126	10 360	7 537	7 346	7 433	8 675	9 837	8 571
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	729	1 295	1 326	1 086	1 219	1 112	955	870
Owner-occupied housing units	644	1 103	1 021	844	951	656	803	762
Renter-occupied housing units	85	192	305	242	268	456	152	108

Table 7. **Housing Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Arecibo, PR MSA	Arecibo Municipio		Comuy Municipio	Horillo Municipio	Quebrodillos Municipio	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Arecibo Municipio			
		Total	Arecibo zono urbano				Troct 3002	Troct 3004	Troct 3016	Troct 3017
Specified owner-occupied housing units	37 881	19 997	9 975	6 192	7 198	4 494	896	620	1 119	982
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	8 085	4 630	3 462	1 228	1 348	879	100	142	152	158
Less than \$300	4 491	2 560	1 978	676	695	560	66	127	61	65
\$300 to \$399	1 602	824	579	282	316	180	14	5	52	49
\$400 to \$499	976	594	412	134	172	76	9	—	6	19
\$500 to \$599	398	246	200	50	66	36	—	4	6	19
\$600 to \$799	412	260	177	58	79	15	—	6	6	—
\$800 to \$999	88	64	52	6	14	4	—	—	9	6
\$1,000 to \$1,499	90	63	45	18	6	3	11	—	12	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	23	19	19	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	280	281	274	281	295	257	241	210	325	339
Not mortgaged	29 796	15 367	6 513	4 964	5 850	3 615	796	478	967	824
Less than \$50	13 270	6 082	2 550	2 345	2 833	2 010	365	178	479	368
\$50 to \$99	12 687	7 004	2 956	1 986	2 344	1 353	365	218	444	334
\$100 to \$149	2 544	1 531	603	404	430	179	53	52	28	85
\$150 to \$199	677	378	225	122	120	57	—	24	—	25
\$200 to \$299	487	315	153	79	81	12	13	6	16	12
\$300 or more	131	57	26	28	42	4	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	56	61	62	53	52	50	55	64	51	57
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$5,000	11 702	6 281	2 659	1 847	2 110	1 464	348	217	321	384
Less than 20 percent	4 807	2 238	1 022	853	1 040	676	158	68	175	176
20 to 24 percent	1 129	584	207	205	236	104	23	24	16	25
25 to 29 percent	759	445	190	108	93	113	28	22	26	18
30 to 34 percent	548	357	151	73	67	51	—	28	20	43
35 percent or more	3 040	1 695	796	478	521	346	82	59	60	88
Not computed	1 419	962	293	130	153	174	57	16	24	34
Median	21.5	23.6	23.9	20.1	18.7	19.1	18.7	26.9	17.9	19.8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	10 878	5 573	2 627	1 809	2 194	1 302	236	236	380	287
Less than 20 percent	8 546	4 262	1 816	1 446	1 807	1 031	198	174	350	220
20 to 24 percent	477	228	93	101	92	56	15	15	5	16
25 to 29 percent	333	171	111	72	34	56	—	13	6	—
30 to 34 percent	335	237	165	29	31	38	—	26	—	24
35 percent or more	1 153	653	436	154	230	116	23	8	19	27
Not computed	34	22	6	7	—	5	—	—	—	—
Median	10.6	11.8	12.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.4	10.0	10.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	9 155	4 560	2 381	1 658	1 860	1 077	191	102	242	179
Less than 20 percent	7 364	3 596	1 739	1 335	1 511	922	168	77	206	153
20 to 24 percent	601	314	226	124	112	51	11	14	22	9
25 to 29 percent	437	231	152	58	95	53	—	—	6	5
30 to 34 percent	268	178	111	26	52	12	5	5	8	—
35 percent or more	416	184	139	110	83	39	7	6	—	12
Not computed	69	57	14	5	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.0	10.0
\$20,000 or more	6 146	3 583	2 308	878	1 034	651	121	65	176	132
Less than 20 percent	5 329	3 067	1 940	759	906	597	110	49	143	122
20 to 24 percent	358	231	155	41	54	32	—	—	6	10
25 to 29 percent	225	152	107	33	22	18	—	4	21	—
30 to 34 percent	92	52	52	22	14	4	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more	101	46	28	23	32	—	11	—	—	—
Not computed	41	35	26	—	6	—	—	12	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	12 054	7 314	5 088	1 641	1 765	1 334	123	201	239	269
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	1 543	1 065	998	157	82	239	4	18	16	6
\$100 to \$199	2 777	1 506	1 029	442	454	375	22	40	50	68
\$200 to \$299	2 586	1 528	951	373	400	285	58	28	69	50
\$300 to \$399	1 272	845	591	110	217	100	16	17	15	51
\$400 to \$499	422	388	307	12	22	—	—	8	7	25
\$500 to \$599	117	105	98	—	6	6	—	—	7	—
\$600 to \$749	29	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	7	4	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	3 296	1 839	1 081	547	584	326	23	90	75	69
Median (dollars)	202	209	198	191	216	186	236	196	211	242
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$2,500	2 644	1 785	1 283	274	298	287	30	55	35	70
Less than 20 percent	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	11	11	11	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
25 to 29 percent	17	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	33	21	17	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	1 379	912	695	148	132	187	23	15	15	25
Not computed	1 198	818	537	120	160	100	7	36	20	45
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$2,500 to \$4,999	2 586	1 611	1 160	352	339	284	32	40	34	38
Less than 20 percent	231	184	184	22	—	25	—	3	—	—
20 to 24 percent	147	91	91	—	23	33	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	120	76	57	19	7	18	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	43	29	25	—	—	14	4	—	5	—
35 percent or more	1 250	812	527	150	185	103	20	19	11	21
Not computed	795	419	276	161	124	91	8	18	18	17
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 146	1 694	1 204	524	547	381	32	49	23	56
Less than 20 percent	421	261	237	62	32	66	—	3	—	—
20 to 24 percent	230	101	88	40	58	31	5	—	4	—
25 to 29 percent	350	210	149	53	56	31	3	—	—	15
30 to 34 percent	327	172	112	51	33	71	11	6	5	8
35 percent or more	972	506	379	178	182	106	5	18	6	15
Not computed	846	444	239	140	186	76	8	22	8	18
Median	32.3	31.5	30.4	33.6	35.0+	31.7	31.8	35.0+	33.5	32.5
\$10,000 or more	3 678	2 224	1 441	491	581	382	29	57	147	105
Less than 20 percent	1 866	1 084	728	242	340	200	20	35	77	61
20 to 24 percent	445	296	200	60	43	46	4	8	14	5
25 to 29 percent	251	179	124	26	38	8	5	—	27	—
30 to 34 percent	141	85	66	9	17	30	—	—	—	20
35 percent or more	206	158	124	19	25	4	—	—	—	6
Not computed	769	422	199	135	118	94	—	14	29	13
Median	17.1	17.8	17.9	16.4	16.0	15.4	16.9	15.2	17.0	16.3

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Arecibo zona urbana, Arecibo Municipio									
	Troct 3002 (pt.)	Troct 3004 (pt.)	Troct 3005	Troct 3006	Troct 3007	Troct 3008	Troct 3009	Troct 3010	Troct 3011	Troct 3012
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	58	620	332	290	456	723	242	1 527	1 505	1 065
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage-----	25	142	24	118	129	513	56	1 045	338	325
Less than \$300-----	18	127	8	32	54	288	19	721	176	187
\$300 to \$399-----	—	5	16	14	31	56	37	141	59	39
\$400 to \$499-----	7	—	—	39	13	62	—	107	42	30
\$500 to \$599-----	—	4	—	—	4	30	—	46	33	32
\$600 to \$799-----	—	6	—	33	27	18	—	30	17	31
\$800 to \$999-----	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	11	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	235	210	363	433	338	255	315	245	295	270
Not mortgaged-----	33	478	308	172	327	210	186	482	1 167	740
Less than \$50-----	24	178	112	36	140	50	109	84	527	293
\$50 to \$99-----	6	218	119	114	119	103	55	202	474	372
\$100 to \$149-----	3	52	46	9	30	37	12	124	96	32
\$150 to \$199-----	—	24	24	6	17	6	4	61	24	29
\$200 to \$299-----	—	6	7	7	8	14	6	11	46	14
\$300 or more-----	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	50-	64	68	72	60	77	50-	89	56	60
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$5,000-----	14	217	184	53	128	98	43	244	422	269
Less than 20 percent-----	7	68	84	10	65	7	30	15	162	137
20 to 24 percent-----	—	24	15	12	5	7	4	14	39	20
25 to 29 percent-----	—	22	7	—	20	8	4	8	14	19
30 to 34 percent-----	—	28	16	—	4	13	—	—	36	8
35 percent or more-----	7	59	51	31	22	41	—	175	109	47
Not computed-----	—	16	11	—	12	22	5	32	62	38
Median-----	25.0	26.9	20.8	35.0+	18.2	35.0+	12.7	35.0+	22.3	17.6
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	13	236	56	20	83	177	77	343	401	330
Less than 20 percent-----	13	174	33	17	55	43	77	148	313	247
20 to 24 percent-----	—	15	8	—	11	3	—	20	—	4
25 to 29 percent-----	—	13	9	—	—	22	—	34	7	14
30 to 34 percent-----	—	26	6	—	—	21	—	43	16	13
35 percent or more-----	—	8	—	3	17	88	—	92	65	52
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Median-----	10.0-	12.4	17.2	16.1	15.5	34.9	10.0-	25.1	10.8	12.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	20	102	44	91	114	201	69	397	365	264
Less than 20 percent-----	9	77	44	61	87	122	53	225	315	231
20 to 24 percent-----	4	14	—	—	5	27	—	62	21	14
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	8	—	6	9	44	18	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	5	—	—	16	29	7	26	—	13
35 percent or more-----	7	6	—	13	6	17	—	40	11	6
Not computed-----	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	21.3	10.2	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	17.7	10.0-	18.3	10.0-	10.0-
\$20,000 or more-----	11	65	48	126	131	247	53	543	317	202
Less than 20 percent-----	11	49	40	110	110	179	53	492	279	160
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	8	7	21	11	—	26	16	17
25 to 29 percent-----	—	4	—	9	—	39	—	—	5	16
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	9
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	6	5	—
Not computed-----	—	12	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—
Median-----	11.1	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	11.5	10.2	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	12	201	466	86	298	739	112	423	607	392
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100-----	—	18	18	—	5	312	22	8	89	42
\$100 to \$199-----	—	40	146	7	59	101	21	46	159	92
\$200 to \$299-----	12	28	160	6	102	67	44	98	151	109
\$300 to \$399-----	—	17	94	30	35	20	—	156	72	28
\$400 to \$499-----	—	8	20	11	41	30	—	77	34	31
\$500 to \$599-----	—	—	—	—	33	16	—	8	5	—
\$600 to \$749-----	—	—	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
No cash rent-----	—	90	21	32	19	193	25	30	93	90
Median (dollars)-----	256	196	224	344	267	88	201	320	204	220
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$2,500-----	—	55	117	8	52	195	35	46	119	90
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	5	—
35 percent or more-----	—	15	97	—	35	106	21	26	57	64
Not computed-----	—	36	20	8	17	76	14	20	50	26
Median-----	—	35.0+	35.0+	—	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$2,500 to \$4,999-----	8	40	120	13	19	250	31	45	110	138
Less than 20 percent-----	—	3	—	—	—	71	—	—	—	20
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	5	11
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	22	—	—	18	6	—	5	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	8	19	98	13	19	32	12	45	70	83
Not computed-----	—	18	—	—	—	78	13	—	30	24
Median-----	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	21.7	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	—	49	117	17	97	151	25	130	197	79
Less than 20 percent-----	—	3	11	—	9	73	4	—	33	11
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	18	16	14
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	12	—	20	—	6	9	51	12
30 to 34 percent-----	—	6	5	—	19	7	—	22	17	9
35 percent or more-----	—	18	75	7	33	37	9	77	55	16
Not computed-----	—	22	7	10	6	34	6	4	25	17
Median-----	—	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	31.7	14.9	29.6	35.0+	28.6	27.5
\$10,000 or more-----	4	57	112	48	130	143	21	202	181	85
Less than 20 percent-----	4	35	37	10	69	83	15	94	99	27
20 to 24 percent-----	—	8	29	7	16	32	—	21	37	21
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	10	6	24	—	—	33	24	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	13	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	30	7	14	11	—	28	5	7
Not computed-----	—	14	6	14	7	17	6	13	16	30
Median-----	12.5	15.2	22.8	25.0	18.6	14.8	14.2	20.1	18.7	20.1

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Arecibo zona urbana, Arecibo Municipio—Con.					Remainder of Arecibo Municipio			
	Tract 3013	Tract 3014	Tract 3015	Tract 3016 (pt.)	Tract 3017 (pt.)	Tract 3001	Tract 3002 (pt.)	Tract 3003	Tract 3004 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	428	1 292	802	635	1 613	838	1 823	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	—	110	375	136	126	180	75	342	—
Less than \$300.....	—	70	168	45	65	114	48	161	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	26	71	52	32	23	14	90	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	93	6	13	31	2	37	—
\$500 to \$599.....	—	5	30	6	10	—	—	3	—
\$600 to \$799.....	—	9	—	6	—	12	—	32	—
\$800 to \$999.....	—	—	—	9	6	—	—	12	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	—	12	—	—	11	7	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	278	338	338	292	237	252	312	—
Not mortgaged.....	—	318	917	666	509	1 433	763	1 481	—
Less than \$50.....	—	84	386	297	230	316	341	580	—
\$50 to \$99.....	—	202	429	343	200	755	359	681	—
\$100 to \$149.....	—	19	70	18	55	233	50	162	—
\$150 to \$199.....	—	—	18	—	12	67	—	23	—
\$200 to \$299.....	—	—	14	8	12	49	13	26	—
\$300 or more.....	—	13	—	—	—	13	—	9	—
Median (dollars).....	—	69	58	55	56	77	56	62	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$5,000.....	—	163	394	223	207	622	334	548	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	48	165	113	111	97	151	215	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	32	10	25	87	23	65	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	28	28	26	6	70	28	55	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	7	20	19	13	—	18	—
35 percent or more.....	—	67	108	39	40	234	75	118	—
Not computed.....	—	20	54	15	6	121	57	77	—
Median.....	—	29.2	20.8	18.9	17.7	29.7	18.7	21.6	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	—	118	287	299	187	454	223	504	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	60	211	274	151	329	185	407	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	21	7	—	4	33	15	23	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	6	6	—	24	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	8	8	—	24	30	—	12	—
35 percent or more.....	—	29	55	19	8	38	23	55	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	14.9	11.4	10.7	10.0	15.0	10.0	10.9	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	—	117	300	156	141	354	171	434	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	74	185	137	119	321	159	366	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	19	42	13	5	13	7	13	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	17	39	6	5	11	—	30	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	7	8	—	—	5	5	6	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	21	—	12	4	—	13	—
Not computed.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	6	—
Median.....	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	—
\$20,000 or more.....	—	30	311	124	100	183	110	337	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	20	256	91	90	173	99	269	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	10	23	6	10	10	—	32	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	13	21	—	—	—	20	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	13	6	—	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	11	9	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 003	110	286	159	194	405	111	541	—
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	451	—	18	9	6	—	4	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	182	24	60	50	42	75	22	127	—
\$200 to \$299.....	26	6	55	47	40	97	46	173	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	35	44	15	45	78	16	77	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	15	16	7	17	17	—	29	—
\$500 to \$599.....	—	14	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	344	16	53	31	44	138	23	135	—
Median (dollars).....	80	318	286	209	252	264	230	254	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$2,500.....	407	43	77	—	39	116	30	94	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	176	35	38	—	25	66	23	56	—
Not computed.....	215	8	33	—	14	50	7	38	—
Median.....	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	—	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	—
\$2,500 to \$4,999.....	268	9	47	24	38	98	24	130	—
Less than 20 percent.....	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	13	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	—
35 percent or more.....	54	9	33	11	21	68	12	98	—
Not computed.....	74	—	14	8	17	30	8	32	—
Median.....	21.1	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	211	9	56	23	43	93	32	97	—
Less than 20 percent.....	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
20 to 24 percent.....	13	—	6	4	—	—	5	4	—
25 to 29 percent.....	33	—	—	—	6	8	3	11	—
30 to 34 percent.....	3	—	11	5	8	5	11	—	—
35 percent or more.....	10	9	12	6	15	31	5	47	—
Not computed.....	59	—	27	8	14	49	8	22	—
Median.....	16.1	35.0+	33.9	33.5	35.0+	35.0+	31.8	35.0+	—
\$10,000 or more.....	117	49	106	112	74	98	25	220	—
Less than 20 percent.....	80	14	47	70	44	40	16	94	—
20 to 24 percent.....	5	—	19	—	5	8	4	35	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	27	—	—	5	24	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	14	23	—	12	5	—	6	—
35 percent or more.....	—	5	17	—	—	—	—	13	—
Not computed.....	32	16	—	15	13	45	—	48	—
Median.....	10.0	30.9	21.6	15.3	14.6	14.6	18.1	19.2	—

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Arecibo Municipio—Con.								
	Tract 3016 (pt.)	Tract 3017 (pt.)	Tract 3018	Tract 3019	Tract 3020	Tract 3021	Tract 3022	Tract 3023	Tract 3024
Specified owner-occupied housing units	317	347	357	830	656	909	1 741	406	185
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	16	32	14	11	67	46	352	19	14
Less than \$300.....	16	—	8	7	48	16	158	6	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	17	6	4	6	11	63	5	6
\$400 to \$499.....	—	6	—	—	—	19	71	8	8
\$500 to \$599.....	—	9	—	—	4	—	30	—	—
\$600 to \$799.....	—	—	—	—	9	—	30	—	—
\$800 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	256	394	100—	100—	265	332	321	335	413
Not mortgaged	301	315	343	819	589	863	1 389	387	171
Less than \$50.....	182	138	183	196	274	466	596	184	76
\$50 to \$99.....	101	134	145	490	213	312	614	155	89
\$100 to \$149.....	10	30	11	111	66	78	134	37	6
\$150 to \$199.....	—	13	—	9	14	—	27	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	8	—	4	13	13	7	18	11	—
\$300 or more.....	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	50—	57	50—	72	55	50—	58	53	55
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$5,000.....	98	177	125	323	236	354	490	243	72
Less than 20 percent.....	62	65	47	90	95	132	192	67	3
20 to 24 percent.....	6	—	19	61	29	37	14	23	13
25 to 29 percent.....	—	12	5	11	39	—	29	6	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	24	—	33	—	44	52	16	6
35 percent or more.....	21	48	20	74	55	77	131	39	7
Not computed.....	9	28	34	54	18	64	72	92	43
Median.....	16.0	29.0	19.5	23.6	22.4	21.8	25.5	21.8	24.4
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	81	100	151	313	226	288	441	103	62
Less than 20 percent.....	76	69	151	296	203	236	349	92	53
20 to 24 percent.....	5	12	—	13	7	7	12	5	3
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	4	—	8	17	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	9	—	15	6	—
35 percent or more.....	—	19	—	—	7	21	48	—	6
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0—	13.2	10.0—	12.0	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	11.9	10.0—
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	86	38	72	139	128	187	495	41	34
Less than 20 percent.....	69	34	55	126	114	149	402	36	26
20 to 24 percent.....	9	4	—	13	—	—	24	5	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	10	—	8	3	17	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	8	—	—	—	6	8	29	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	16	—	8
Not computed.....	—	—	7	—	—	23	7	—	—
Median.....	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
\$20,000 or more.....	52	32	9	55	66	80	315	19	17
Less than 20 percent.....	52	32	9	51	57	80	269	19	17
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	4	—	—	30	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	9	—	16	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	80	75	61	181	171	155	318	87	41
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	7	—	8	14	—	9	13	12	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	26	35	35	42	37	50	16	12
\$200 to \$299.....	22	10	—	33	44	43	94	15	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	6	—	—	25	5	32	15	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	8	—	—	10	5	12	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	44	25	18	99	50	56	112	29	29
Median (dollars).....	213	199	142	188	227	204	238	202	138
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$2,500.....	35	31	12	58	33	29	58	6	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	15	—	7	7	9	10	24	—	—
Not computed.....	20	31	5	51	24	15	34	6	—
Median.....	35.0+	—	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	—	—
\$2,500 to \$4,999.....	10	—	—	26	34	38	53	21	17
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	12	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	5	21	26	40	9	6
Not computed.....	10	—	—	14	13	12	13	—	11
Median.....	—	—	—	29.3	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	29.4	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	—	13	9	49	22	56	69	50	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	9	—	—	6	16	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	6	5	11	22	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	5	—	17	7	15	—
Not computed.....	—	4	9	39	10	18	33	13	—
Median.....	—	27.5	—	27.5	30.0	33.0	30.0	34.2	—
\$10,000 or more.....	35	31	40	48	82	32	138	10	24
Less than 20 percent.....	7	17	36	14	64	11	51	—	6
20 to 24 percent.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	12	9	—	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	6	—	—	—	5	10	—	—
Not computed.....	14	—	4	22	9	16	37	10	18
Median.....	21.3	19.2	10.7	19.4	16.6	13.6	19.9	—	10.0—

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Camuy Municipio						Hotillo Municipio	
	Tract 3201	Tract 3202	Tract 3203	Tract 3204	Tract 3205	Tract 3206	Tract 3101	Tract 3102
Specified owner-occupied housing units	725	998	1 478	1 296	885	810	1 115	1 127
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	183	249	339	321	40	96	277	401
Less than \$300.....	65	103	171	262	15	60	130	279
\$300 to \$399.....	41	81	99	25	11	25	66	82
\$400 to \$499.....	29	19	41	28	11	6	47	22
\$500 to \$599.....	27	15	—	—	3	5	6	5
\$600 to \$799.....	21	13	24	—	—	—	19	13
\$800 to \$999.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	9	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	12	—	6	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	364	326	299	198	373	270	318	238
Not mortgaged.....	542	749	1 139	975	845	714	838	726
Less than \$50.....	162	323	658	438	376	388	310	177
\$50 to \$99.....	185	345	360	431	397	268	430	326
\$100 to \$149.....	101	51	82	62	67	41	76	113
\$150 to \$199.....	26	24	22	33	5	12	9	44
\$200 to \$299.....	57	6	11	—	—	5	13	41
\$300 or more.....	11	—	6	11	—	—	—	25
Median (dollars).....	79	57	50	56	56	50	63	79
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$5,000.....	258	210	425	318	358	278	307	279
Less than 20 percent.....	69	107	223	168	154	132	107	79
20 to 24 percent.....	31	19	42	19	60	34	25	52
25 to 29 percent.....	6	11	30	9	39	13	17	12
30 to 34 percent.....	13	7	20	14	7	12	42	12
35 percent or more.....	120	66	85	73	60	74	88	76
Not computed.....	19	—	25	35	38	13	28	48
Median.....	35.0+	19.7	16.3	16.6	20.5	20.1	27.2	23.5
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	154	270	463	437	273	212	308	355
Less than 20 percent.....	116	219	374	317	246	174	228	200
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	13	49	16	23	10	35
25 to 29 percent.....	4	14	35	19	—	—	6	18
30 to 34 percent.....	4	6	—	14	5	—	6	19
35 percent or more.....	30	31	41	31	6	15	58	83
Not computed.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.3	10.7	10.0	10.7	10.2	10.0	11.8	17.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	181	366	323	411	163	214	316	355
Less than 20 percent.....	129	265	266	342	150	183	256	240
20 to 24 percent.....	21	14	35	40	7	7	27	49
25 to 29 percent.....	5	29	12	12	—	—	17	37
30 to 34 percent.....	—	5	6	—	—	15	9	16
35 percent or more.....	26	48	4	17	6	9	7	6
Not computed.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	7
Median.....	14.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.4
\$20,000 or more.....	132	152	267	130	91	106	184	138
Less than 20 percent.....	121	128	216	100	88	106	147	131
20 to 24 percent.....	—	3	23	15	—	—	16	—
25 to 29 percent.....	6	8	10	9	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	5	—	14	—	3	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	13	4	6	—	—	15	7
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	339	310	268	434	162	128	211	435
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	90	40	—	7	8	12	—	59
\$100 to \$199.....	76	71	79	100	67	49	49	104
\$200 to \$299.....	60	85	83	99	21	25	60	57
\$300 to \$399.....	33	23	15	22	12	5	40	71
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	4	8	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	80	91	87	198	54	37	62	144
Median (dollars).....	161	196	213	227	170	175	259	183
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$2,500.....	63	37	61	64	11	38	7	66
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more.....	44	17	44	25	5	13	7	11
Not computed.....	19	14	17	39	6	25	—	49
Median.....	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$2,500 to \$4,999.....	82	78	30	105	41	16	24	115
Less than 20 percent.....	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent.....	8	3	—	—	8	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	33	35	11	45	20	6	12	69
Not computed.....	19	40	19	60	13	10	12	33
Median.....	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	97	95	95	134	54	49	79	160
Less than 20 percent.....	24	20	—	—	14	4	—	22
20 to 24 percent.....	14	14	—	—	—	12	6	29
25 to 29 percent.....	5	11	—	20	11	6	—	26
30 to 34 percent.....	—	24	11	16	—	—	—	5
35 percent or more.....	34	26	50	33	13	22	29	27
Not computed.....	20	—	34	65	16	5	44	51
Median.....	25.5	30.5	35.0+	34.5	27.3	32.5	35.0+	25.7
\$10,000 or more.....	97	100	82	131	56	25	101	94
Less than 20 percent.....	56	38	43	66	22	17	74	55
20 to 24 percent.....	19	20	8	7	6	—	17	4
25 to 29 percent.....	—	5	8	13	—	—	4	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	6	—	—	3	—	12
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	11	3	5	—	12
Not computed.....	22	37	17	34	25	—	6	11
Median.....	14.8	18.1	14.2	17.5	15.9	14.8	17.5	17.5

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hatillo Municipio—Con.				Quebradillas Municipio			
	Tract 3103	Tract 3104	Tract 3105	Tract 3106	Tract 3301	Tract 3302	Tract 3303	Tract 3304
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 006	1 511	1 368	1 071	1 477	1 003	1 076	938
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	155	172	165	178	364	222	152	141
Less than \$300	68	78	67	73	231	149	90	90
\$300 to \$399	35	31	45	57	71	47	31	31
\$400 to \$499	37	—	38	28	34	10	19	13
\$500 to \$599	10	25	—	20	8	16	12	—
\$600 to \$799	5	27	15	—	11	—	—	4
\$800 to \$999	—	5	—	—	4	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	3
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	337	321	324	324	251	240	272	271
Not mortgaged	851	1 339	1 203	893	1 113	781	924	797
Less than \$50	502	688	696	460	636	344	546	484
\$50 to \$99	301	526	399	362	404	340	344	265
\$100 to \$149	29	94	59	59	34	84	21	40
\$150 to \$199	19	17	19	12	27	9	13	8
\$200 to \$299	—	7	20	—	12	—	—	—
\$300 or more	—	7	10	—	—	4	—	—
Median (dollars)	50—	50—	50—	50—	50—	57	50—	50—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$5,000	241	490	455	338	464	296	385	319
Less than 20 percent	159	245	244	206	199	132	189	156
20 to 24 percent	28	41	55	35	24	25	13	42
25 to 29 percent	6	17	18	23	21	23	46	23
30 to 34 percent	7	6	—	—	15	11	20	5
35 percent or more	31	139	131	56	134	81	63	68
Not computed	10	42	7	18	71	24	54	25
Median	14.1	18.9	14.6	15.9	19.7	20.8	16.2	18.4
\$5,000 to \$9,999	378	434	415	304	413	311	301	277
Less than 20 percent	361	397	376	245	315	240	253	223
20 to 24 percent	4	24	5	14	9	18	17	12
25 to 29 percent	—	6	—	4	38	4	5	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—	6	—	—	14	13	11
35 percent or more	13	7	28	41	46	35	13	22
Not computed	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.4	10.0—	10.8	10.0—	10.0—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	228	349	315	297	330	210	304	233
Less than 20 percent	200	287	276	252	245	186	280	211
20 to 24 percent	11	18	—	7	45	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent	6	16	14	5	26	5	16	6
30 to 34 percent	6	8	—	13	—	7	—	5
35 percent or more	5	20	25	20	14	12	8	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
\$20,000 or more	159	238	183	132	270	186	86	109
Less than 20 percent	139	209	174	106	260	163	72	102
20 to 24 percent	15	6	—	17	10	12	7	3
25 to 29 percent	—	13	—	9	—	11	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	5	9	—	—	—	—	4
35 percent or more	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	198	256	399	266	358	616	206	154
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	8	—	9	6	4	223	—	12
\$100 to \$199	59	45	90	107	123	122	62	68
\$200 to \$299	47	89	86	61	104	99	60	22
\$300 to \$399	38	16	32	20	9	62	20	9
\$400 to \$499	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
No cash rent	46	87	173	72	118	104	64	40
Median (dollars)	216	253	223	189	198	155	206	163
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$2,500	26	57	82	60	97	129	34	27
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	18	32	33	31	54	87	25	21
Not computed	8	25	49	29	43	42	9	6
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$2,500 to \$4,999	26	26	117	31	63	168	20	33
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8	—	9	—	—	33	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
35 percent or more	8	8	66	22	28	43	12	20
Not computed	10	18	42	9	35	40	8	8
Median	30.0	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	27.3	35.0+	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999	35	81	98	94	100	179	85	17
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	17	6	—	11	20	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	7	10	13	—	4	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	—	10	9	12	4	15	—
35 percent or more	16	34	38	38	24	24	23	—
Not computed	10	23	34	24	29	56	18	3
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	33.1	24.7	32.8	35.0+
\$10,000 or more	111	92	102	81	98	140	67	77
Less than 20 percent	69	51	43	48	38	78	37	47
20 to 24 percent	6	—	—	16	—	22	12	12
25 to 29 percent	7	20	—	7	—	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	—	—	—	30	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	—	7	—	—	4	—	—
Not computed	18	21	52	10	30	28	18	18
Median	13.1	14.6	16.4	16.7	19.1	14.3	14.0	13.8

Table 8. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Arecibo, PR MSA -----	176 430	15.7	60 043	15.8	REMAINDER OF ARECIBO MUNICIPIO				
ARECIBO MUNICIPIO					Tract 3001 -----	7 080	15.5	2 474	15.8
Total -----	93 385	15.5	32 458	15.5	Tract 3002 (pt.) -----	3 209	16.3	1 286	15.2
Arecibo zona urbana -----	49 545	15.5	17 350	15.5	Tract 3003 -----	7 775	15.6	2 771	15.8
Camuy Municipio -----	28 917	16.0	9 665	16.2	Tract 3004 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Hatillo Municipio -----	32 703	16.2	10 815	16.2	Tract 3016 (pt.) -----	1 463	12.0	498	14.3
Quebradillas Municipio -----	21 425	15.2	7 105	15.8	Tract 3017 (pt.) -----	1 512	15.5	520	14.0
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNAs IN ARECIBO MUNICIPIO					Tract 3018 -----	1 847	17.6	624	16.2
Tract 3002 -----	3 487	16.7	1 388	15.3	Tract 3019 -----	3 755	14.9	1 244	15.7
Tract 3004 -----	2 630	17.0	967	16.0	Tract 3020 -----	2 810	14.2	979	14.5
Tract 3016 -----	4 697	13.9	1 578	15.3	Tract 3021 -----	3 886	14.9	1 269	15.6
Tract 3017 -----	4 499	15.2	1 531	15.0	Tract 3022 -----	7 109	16.4	2 447	15.6
ARECIBO ZONA URBANA, ARECIBO MUNICIPIO					Tract 3023 -----	2 331	15.1	652	15.3
Tract 3002 (pt.) -----	278	21.9	102	16.7	Tract 3024 -----	1 063	16.4	344	15.7
Tract 3004 (pt.) -----	2 630	17.0	967	16.0	CAMUY MUNICIPIO				
Tract 3005 -----	2 072	14.8	989	15.2	Tract 3201 -----	3 197	16.2	1 258	16.5
Tract 3006 -----	1 195	14.6	455	13.6	Tract 3202 -----	4 590	15.8	1 563	15.9
Tract 3007 -----	2 333	14.8	974	15.4	Tract 3203 -----	6 490	15.7	2 078	15.9
Tract 3008 -----	4 844	15.1	1 593	15.4	Tract 3204 -----	6 171	16.0	2 025	16.2
Tract 3009 -----	1 026	17.9	438	15.8	Tract 3205 -----	4 131	16.5	1 364	16.3
Tract 3010 -----	7 116	15.9	2 241	15.6	Tract 3206 -----	4 338	16.0	1 377	16.2
Tract 3011 -----	7 130	16.3	2 363	16.1	HATILLO MUNICIPIO				
Tract 3012 -----	4 421	15.1	1 730	16.0	Tract 3101 -----	4 736	15.9	1 577	15.8
Tract 3013 -----	3 067	14.6	1 025	13.9	Tract 3102 -----	5 333	16.1	1 789	16.4
Tract 3014 -----	1 649	14.1	569	13.2	Tract 3103 -----	4 188	16.2	1 382	16.6
Tract 3015 -----	5 563	15.4	1 813	15.6	Tract 3104 -----	6 606	16.5	2 151	16.1
Tract 3016 (pt.) -----	3 234	14.7	1 080	15.7	Tract 3105 -----	6 350	16.6	2 100	16.1
Tract 3017 (pt.) -----	2 987	15.0	1 011	15.4	Tract 3106 -----	5 490	16.0	1 816	16.2
					QUEBRADILLAS MUNICIPIO				
					Tract 3301 -----	6 367	14.9	2 147	16.0
					Tract 3302 -----	5 346	14.6	1 959	15.0
					Tract 3303 -----	4 977	15.1	1 511	16.1
					Tract 3304 -----	4 735	16.4	1 488	16.3



APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products for Puerto Rico. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure for Puerto Rico includes inland, coastal, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the ocean, related large embayments, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial" water. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER File because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its

component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a municipio subdivision but is not assigned to any census tract. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, and streams and by invisible boundaries such as municipio and barrio limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of municipios, municipio subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which all of Puerto Rico is block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a barrio boundary runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside one barrio is tabulated in block 101A and the portion in the other barrio, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix. Some block group records may not have any block numbers associated with them; this occurs where the entire area of the block group consists only of water.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For

example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of municipio subdivisions, places, urbanized areas, and voting districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units. Local officials delineated BG's for the 1990 census using Census Bureau guidelines.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of municipio subdivision, place, urbanized area, voting district, and urban/rural shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is located in two barrios, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data throughout Puerto Rico for the 1990 census, but only in block-numbered areas for the 1980 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of Puerto Rico for the 1980 census and throughout Puerto Rico for pre-1980 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some places changed from those reported for the 1980 census. The historical counts shown for places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Boundary changes are not reported for statistical areas.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

For statistical purposes, the United States is divided into four census regions, which are further subdivided into nine divisions. Puerto Rico is not assigned to any region or division.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a municipio for grouping and numbering blocks in municipios that do not have census tracts. The Puerto Rico Planning Board and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross municipio boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a municipio (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a municipio. Census tracts in Puerto Rico are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other highly populated municipios by the Puerto Rico Planning Board, in consultation with municipio officials and following Census Bureau guidelines. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross municipio boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a municipio (numbers in the range of

9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Puerto Rico is represented in the U.S. House of Representatives by a nonvoting delegate, referred to as a "resident commissioner."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there also is a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" usually is a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are municipio, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including Puerto Rico, municipio subdivision, place, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* and in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files and CD-ROM's.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including congressional district, county (including statistically equivalent entities such as municipio), barrio-pueblo and barrio,

metropolitan area, place, and State (including statistically equivalent entities such as Puerto Rico). The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* and in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files and CD-ROM's.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about the FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

The United States Postal Service (USPS) code for Puerto Rico is used in all 1990 census data products. The code is a two-character alphabetic abbreviation: PR. The code is the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviation.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation for Puerto Rico is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within municipio subdivision, within municipio, within Puerto Rico. Graphically, this is shown as:

Puerto Rico
 Municipio
 Municipio subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: Puerto Rico, followed

by all the municipios, followed by all the places in Puerto Rico. Graphically, this is shown as:

Puerto Rico
 Municipio "A"
 Municipio "B"
 Municipio "C"
 Place "X"
 Place "Y"
 Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (municipio, municipio subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a new place, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional municipio or municipio subdivision since the preceding census.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas, such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point may approximate the geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. By definition, the internal point for a block cannot fall in a body of water. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's throughout the United States and Puerto Rico.

An MA in Puerto Rico must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000. An MA comprises one or more municipios that have close economic and social relationships. An outlying municipio must have a specified level of commuting to the central municipio(s) and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth, to be included in an MA.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA), or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA in Puerto Rico, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities may be included in the title of the MA; there also may be central cities that are not included in an MA title.

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. In Puerto Rico, PMSA's consist of a large urbanized municipio or cluster of municipios that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional place names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three municipio names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first place or municipio name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first place or municipio name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's in Puerto Rico also contain the name of the Commonwealth. Each MA is assigned a four-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order of all MA's. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

MUNICIPIO

The primary political divisions of Puerto Rico are termed "municipios." The Census Bureau, for statistical purposes, treats a municipio as the equivalent of a county in the United States. Each municipio is assigned a unique three-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

MUNICIPIO SUBDIVISION

The Census Bureau recognizes barrios-pueblos and barrios as the primary legal subdivisions (minor civil divisions, or MCD's) of municipios. The barrios-pueblos replace

the "pueblos" reported in previous decennial censuses. In agreement with the Puerto Rico government, the Census Bureau no longer includes ciudades in its data tabulations.

Each municipio subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within municipio and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

Subbarrio

Subbarrios in 23 municipios are legal subdivisions of the barrios-pueblos and some barrios. The Census Bureau presents the same types of 1990 census data for these "sub-MCD's" as it does for the barrios-pueblos and barrios. Each subbarrio is assigned a two-digit census code in alphabetical order within municipio and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

PLACE

For the reporting of decennial census data, places in Puerto Rico consist of zonas urbanas and comunidades. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code that are unique within Puerto Rico. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

Because Puerto Rico does not have incorporated places—legally defined governmental units that perform services, raise taxes, and have elected officials specifically for closely settled communities—the Census Bureau recognizes only places delineated for statistical purposes. These census designated places (CDP's) are delineated by the Puerto Rico Planning Board, following Census Bureau guidelines, for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places in the States. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features, have no legal status. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

The Census Bureau provides data for two types of CDP's in Puerto Rico: (1) zonas urbanas, representing the governmental center of each municipio; there is no minimum population requirement for a zona urbana, and (2) comunidades (called "aldeas" in previous censuses), representing other settlements with a 1990 census population of at least 1,000. Comunidades qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few may have final population counts lower than 1,000.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, Puerto Rico, municipio, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square

miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The Census Bureau treats the Outlying Areas as the statistical equivalents of States for presenting the 1990 census data. The Outlying Areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), the Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands).

Each State and equivalent entity is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the Outlying Area names. Each State and equivalent entity also is assigned a two-digit census code. The first digit of the code is the code for the respective division except for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Outlying Areas of the Pacific, which are assigned "0" as the first digit because they are not part of any division. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats the Outlying Areas (see "State") as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons.

2. All other territory included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside zonas urbanas and comunidades. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there generally is both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in places of 2,500 or more persons. The definition of urban that restricted itself to places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not places. To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area.

URBANIZED AREA

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such density if it is connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places to determine the UA title. The name of Puerto Rico is included in the title of each UA in the Commonwealth.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, legislative districts) established by the Puerto Rico government for purposes of elections. For census purposes, the Puerto Rico Planning Board outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, it may have been necessary to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census.

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each municipio. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE

Data on ability to read and write (literacy) were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14, which was asked of a sample of persons 5 years old and over. The data are shown in selected data products for persons 10 years old and over since persons younger than 10 years old have not yet completed the fifth grade and are more likely to be considered not literate only because of the limited exposure to schooling.

The question on ability to read and write was not limited to any particular language. The category, "able to read and write," included respondents who were able to read and write in Spanish, English, or any other language. The enumerators were instructed that a literate person must have the ability to read a letter from someone else and also write a letter. Persons who could only read and those who could write only their own names were classified as unable to read and write. Persons who reported their level of educational attainment to be high school graduate or higher were considered literate.

Comparability—This question has been in each decennial census since the United States government started conducting the census in Puerto Rico.

ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH

The data on ability to speak Spanish were derived from answers to questionnaire item 15a. Ability to speak English was reported in questionnaire item 15b as one of three categories: "Yes, easily," "Yes, with difficulty," or "No." These questions were asked on a sample basis.

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which Spanish and English are spoken in Puerto Rico. From these responses, it is possible to determine how many persons cannot speak Spanish and how many persons have difficulty speaking English or cannot speak English at all. The questions were not intended to determine which language was the person's main language.

Comparability—While the question on ability to speak English has been included on the census questionnaires for Puerto Rico since 1910, the question on ability to speak Spanish was added to the questionnaire for the first time in 1980.

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 4a was normally used to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year of birth response in question 4b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem in 1990.

Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1,

1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990 and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990 is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in Puerto Rico in every census. For the first time since 1960, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1950, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in Puerto Rico, (2) United States, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) U.S. citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who were enumerated using the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest grade of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Enumerators were instructed that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—In censuses prior to 1950, the only educational attainment question asked about basic literacy. The same literacy question was asked in 1990. Questions on educational attainment, in terms of years of school completed, were included from 1950 to 1980. In these censuses, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1950 census, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 22, 26, and 27, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business

- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 22b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as

working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau may not be comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition,

the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. However, in virtually all of the tables in 1970 census volumes, data presented on children ever born assumed that single women were childless even though it was known that some of the women had had children. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to all women are not comparable between the 1970 reports and later census reports, since the 1980 and 1990 reports include data on children ever born to single women. Data presented for children ever born to women ever married are comparable between the 1990 census and previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as

"patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals;" in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes commonwealth prisons, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities.

Commonwealth Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards) operated by a commonwealth prison; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by municipios that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours.

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by municipio police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with incurable diseases and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively

long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico" and "Private."

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who have no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms.

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, and nonfarm migratory workers' camps.

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20/21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990 by municipio and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during “street” enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was “homeless.”

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of “visible in street locations” if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, airports, and bus stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of Maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient, or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)
2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.”

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well-hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of Puerto Rico’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of Puerto Rico. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Municipios were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
5. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share

the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible in street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter and Street Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose

name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons classified as “consensually married.”

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter,

stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner/Compañero—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's

spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner/Compañero Household

An unmarried-partner/compañero household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner/compañero." An "unmarried partner/compañero" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner/compañero" in an "unmarried partner/compañero household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner/compañero." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 33 and 34. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc.

Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not commonwealth and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, commonwealth, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children; (3) money received under the food stamps program; and (4) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, commonwealth, municipio, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, commonwealth, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a

single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$20,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$20,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on

records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of Puerto Rico.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$1,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm

residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 29, 30, and 31 respectively. These questions were asked of a

sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were coded by clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Jacksonville, FL processing office. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary

and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in special 1990 tape files on occupation. This product contains all 501 occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any municipal, commonwealth, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded

private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the U.S. Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The place of work (city, town, or village) was asked as well as the municipio, Puerto Rico, State, or foreign country. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the location at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for municipios, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same municipio in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a municipio different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as Puerto Rico and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), municipios, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (Puerto Rico, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each municipio or municipio balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component municipios, large incorporated places, or municipios, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA.

In tabulations for some MSA/PMSA's, place-of-work locations may be identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of places, census designated places, or municipios that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in municipio of residence" and "outside municipio of residence."

In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in Puerto Rico and worked in New York). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980 although street address and ZIP Code were not asked in the 1990 census, due to changing data needs. Data on place of work from the 1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should

be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the U.S. Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The location where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the location at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days.

Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus, público, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., ferryboat riders in an area where there actually is no ferryboat service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where ferryboat service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the bus most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 24a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 25a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 24a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 25b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 24a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "consensually married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, consensually married persons) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Consensually Married—Includes persons living in a marital union without a civil or religious matrimonial contract and are classified as "now married;" they are reported

separately as "Consensually married." The category may also include couples who live together if they consider this category the most appropriate.

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the U.S. Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in Puerto Rico in every census since 1910.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor’s office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PARENTS’ PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on father’s place of birth and mother’s place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire items 11a and 11b, which were asked on a sample basis. Persons whose parents were born outside Puerto Rico or the United States were asked to report each parents’ country of birth according to the international boundaries as recognized by the United States government on April 1, 1990. Persons not reporting parents’ place of birth were assigned the responses reported by a sibling or allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. If parents’ place of birth was allocated as outside Puerto Rico or the United States, they were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born elsewhere, country not specified.”

In most tabulations, selected countries of birth including the United States, are shown for the parents of persons born in Puerto Rico. For persons living in Puerto Rico in 1990 but born in the United States, the tabulations show the number of persons whose parents were born in Puerto Rico, the United States, or elsewhere.

Comparability—Data on parents’ place of birth were not allocated for nonresponse in 1980.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked on a sample basis. The place of birth question asked respondents to report the municipio in Puerto Rico, the U.S. State, or the foreign country or territory where they were born. Persons born outside Puerto Rico were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or time of their departure, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as born outside Puerto Rico or the United States were not also allocated a specific country of birth, but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Persons born outside Puerto Rico are shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in selected data products were selected based on the number of respondents who chose to report that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on place of birth have been collected in each census of Puerto Rico since 1910. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother’s place of residence rather than the location of the hospital, if born in a hospital, was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of the 1970 and 1980 U.S. data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. This change may have some effect on data for municipios that are adjacent to metropolitan areas or are a part of metropolitan areas that cross municipio boundaries.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 33 and 34. (For more information, see the discussion under “Income in 1989.”) Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department’s 1955 survey

of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. Therefore, the thresholds used for Puerto Rico are the same as those used for the United States. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented

Table A. **Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years**

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.	8,076									
Householder under 65 years. ...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey for the United States. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.
2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that

in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12b, which asked for location of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 12a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Persons living in Puerto Rico in 1985 were asked to report the name of the municipio and the name of the city, town or village where they lived. Persons living in the United States in 1985 were asked to report the names of the State, county, and city, town, or village where they lived. All other persons were asked to report the name of the foreign country or territory where they were living on that date.

Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various municipios and metropolitan areas in Puerto Rico. The movement between the various States and local areas in the United States and the municipios and other smaller areas in Puerto Rico can also be determined.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response, not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members, were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in Puerto Rico," includes persons who lived in Puerto Rico in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into two groups according to their 1985 residence: "Same municipio" and "Different municipio." Persons living in the United States in 1985 are usually shown separately and individual regions or States may be shown. The category, "Elsewhere," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the U.S. Armed Forces and their dependents.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA's, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by movers within or between central cities and suburbs of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different municipio or different MSA/PMSA may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and

categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960, 1970, and 1980 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse, not assigned based on information from other family members, was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN 1980 AND 1990

The data on residence in the United States between 1980 and 1990 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 13a, 13b, 13c, and 13d. These questions were asked of a sample of persons 5 years old and over. Those who reported having lived in the United States for 6 or more consecutive months during the last 10 years were asked to report the year they came or returned to Puerto Rico the last time, how long they stayed, and their activity while in the United States.

Tabulations generally show year of return to Puerto Rico for persons born in Puerto Rico, year of arrival or return for persons born outside Puerto Rico, and length of stay; these data are shown for persons 5 years old and over. In addition, main activity while in the United States (in the Armed Forces, working at a job or business, attending school or college, or something else) is shown separately for male and female persons 16 years old and over.

Comparability—Similar data were collected in the 1970 and 1980 censuses. However, the reference period for the residence in the United States for the 1970 census was limited to the last 5 years. In addition, the length of stay was indicated as "6 or more months" in 1970 and "6 or more consecutive months" in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. As a result, the 1970 data may include persons who reported several visits during the last 5 years, each consisting of less than 6 months, as an overall stay of 6 or more months. Data on activity were tabulated for persons 14 years old and over in 1970 and for persons 16 years old and over in 1980 and 1990. Data on residence in the United States was not allocated in 1970 or in 1980.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and U.S. Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for U.S. Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to “include only pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree” as regular school. Enumerator instructions further specified that enrollment in a vocational trade or business school, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age and sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either “public school, public college” or “private school, private college.” The enumerator instructions defined a public school as “any school or college controlled and supported by a local, municipio, commonwealth, or Federal government.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who indicated both “public” and “private” are edited to the first entry, “public.”

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” “elementary,” “high school,” or “college” according to their response to question 10 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing pre-kindergarten or less were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not 8th grade, were classified as enrolled in elementary school (1st to 8th grade). Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in “college.” Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving “NO DIPLOMA” were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”)

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1910; grade attended was first asked in 1950; type of school was first asked in 1960.

Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and 1970 to 1990 censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date. In 1960, the reference period was between January 1 and the date of enumeration.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930, 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons 5 to 29, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980 and 1990. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1950 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school attended. Enrollment by grade or year from kindergarten through college could be identified. In 1970, nursery school was added to the levels of school separately identified. In 1980, nursery school was replaced by pre-kindergarten.

From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”) The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census was a single question on highest grade or degree completed.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a “public” or “private” school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to “public,” “parochial,” and “other private.” In the 1980 census, “private, church related” and “private, not church related” replaced “parochial” and “other private.” In the 1990 census, only two categories were used—“Public” and “Private.”

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, commonwealth, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses because of differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution

and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census of Puerto Rico.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons

who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 18a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 18b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 18a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 18c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 18b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 18c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans' Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans' benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (18a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty

status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the U.S. Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 18c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The data on vocational training were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21a and 21b. These questions were asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Vocational training is a school program designed to prepare a person for work in a specific occupational field. Persons were counted as having vocational training if they had completed requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, business school, hospital, or other school for occupational training.

Instructions given to enumerators distinguished vocational training from academic training and on-the-job training. Vocational training could be in such fields as carpentry, electronics, nursing or accounting if a bachelor's degree would not be granted for the training. Vocational training at a person's place of work includes programs designed to teach new skills. Instruction could be provided by a company teacher or a professional vocational educator at the company or at another location. Vocational training in high school was included if it was in an organized program of study and was intended to provide a marketable skill upon graduation. Job Corp and correspondence courses were included also.

Individual courses for personal enrichment were not classified as vocational training (for example, a single typing course compared to a business program with many courses). On-the-job training was excluded since its purpose is to provide instruction for specific job duties. Other types of training excluded from vocational training were college courses applicable towards a bachelor's degree, single courses not part of an organized program, and Armed Forces basic training.

Persons who had completed a vocational training program were asked to indicate one of the following types of school at which the training was received: business school, trade school, or junior college; high school vocational program; training program at place of work; or other school.

Comparability—The vocational training question was first asked in the 1970 census. The question was changed in 1980 to list specific types of vocational schools. In 1990

and 1980, persons who reported they had completed the requirements for a vocational training program were asked an additional question about the specific type of school where the training was received. In 1970, a different question was asked of respondents who reported they had completed a vocational training program. They were asked to designate their main field of vocational training.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 32, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 32b. Question 32b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 32a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the U.S. Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 32c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 22b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to Puerto Rico to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in Puerto Rico. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside Puerto Rico before becoming residents of Puerto Rico have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in Puerto Rico. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of Puerto Rico. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census since 1910. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in Puerto Rico were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.) Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for

nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, and barracks.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contain 9 or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of 10 unrelated persons), they are classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contain eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, they are classified as housing units.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are

open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H10b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes. Data for this item exclude units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture. (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

AIR CONDITIONING

The data on air conditioning were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Air conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Comparability—Data on air conditioning were collected for the first time in the 1980 census. In 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

BATHTUB OR SHOWER

The data on bathtub or shower were obtained from questionnaire item H4b, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A bathtub or shower must be connected permanently to piped water and located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Comparability—Since 1970 a separate question on bathtub or shower has been asked in Puerto Rico. In 1970 and 1980, the question referred to bathtub or shower in the building where the housing unit was located, and data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, the question asks for bathtub or shower inside the unit, and the data are shown for all housing units.

BATHROOMS

The data on bathrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, a bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold or only cold water. A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated, but does not need to be in the same room. The category "None" consists of units with no bathroom facilities.

Comparability—Similar data were collected in the 1980 census. In 1980, data on bathrooms were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a U.S. 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT ON PROPERTY

The data for commercial establishment on property were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A commercial establishment must be easily recognizable from the outside. It will usually have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barbershop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on commercial establishment on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT

The data on condition of housing unit were obtained from questionnaire item H30, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was collected on a sample basis. It serves as an indicator of the quality of housing. The answers to this question indicate how many living quarters may not provide adequate shelter and, in their present condition, endanger the health, safety, or well-being of their occupants.

The enumerators judged the condition by observation, on the basis of instructions regarding the extent, degree and type of visible defects. The criteria dealt mainly with weather tightness, extent of disrepair, hazards to physical safety of the occupants, and inadequate or make-shift construction. Defects which would be revealed only by a more thorough inspection than is possible during a census or would be recognized only by a person with fairly thorough knowledge of construction, were not included in the standards by which condition was rated.

The enumerators were instructed to judge each unit on the basis of its own physical characteristics, regardless of the neighborhood, the attractiveness or dreariness of the unit, the degree of crowding, the housekeeping standards of the occupants, or other considerations unrelated to the physical condition.

All living quarters were classified as either of adequate or inadequate original construction. A living quarters was considered to be of adequate original construction if it was initially built with traditional materials (wood, poured concrete, etc.), and it had no serious structural deficiencies or it did not endanger the safety of the occupants. Living quarters classified as of adequate original construction were further classified as either sound, deteriorating, or dilapidated.

“Sound” housing was defined as having no defects or only slight defects of a type normally corrected in the course of regular maintenance. These defects do not affect the weather tightness of the living quarters nor do they endanger the safety or health of the occupants. Examples are: slight damage to doors or shutters; moderately rusted roof; slight wear on floors, doorsill, door frames, window sills, or window frames; small cracks in walls; and lack of paint.

“Deteriorating” housing had intermediate defects which needed repairs beyond the scope of ordinary maintenance. Intermediate defects indicated the need for repairs so that the living quarters continues to provide safe and adequate shelter. Examples include: rotted, broken, or missing material over a small area of the walls or roof; rotted or unsafe steps or balconies; deeply worn floors, door frames, or stairs; a badly rusted or leaking roof; and loose or broken shutters or doors.

A “dilapidated” unit no longer provided safe and adequate shelter. It had one or more critical defects, such as broken or missing material over a large area of the foundation, exterior walls, roof, floors, etc; a badly sagging roof, wall, or floors; extensive termite damage; or had a large number of intermediate defects.

“Inadequate original construction” applied to units built largely of makeshift or scrap materials (scrap lumber or sheet metal, packing boxes, etc.) or that had no foundation with walls resting directly on the ground, or had a dirt floor. The term also applied to shacks, huts, sheds, tents, and similar buildings unsuitable for residential use, but used as a place of residence.

Limitation of the Data—Data on condition of housing units should be used with extreme caution. Extensive evaluation after the 1960 United States Census showed the condition ratings to be inaccurate and unreliable. Data from the 1990 Puerto Rico Content Reinterview Study will provide information on this item.

Comparability—Data on condition of housing unit have been collected since 1940. From 1940 to 1970, data on condition of housing units were presented together with plumbing facilities. In 1980, these data were shown separately and only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H29, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H25 and H26.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H5, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done in the United States prior to the 1980 and 1990 census indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated. The same situation may also be true for Puerto Rico.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all condominium units, and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant-year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970, 1980, and 1990, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis in Puerto Rico. In 1990, the question was asked on a sample basis in the United States.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 3 or more cuerdas. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent" in census products containing sample data.)

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "less than \$60" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in Puerto Rico has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

COOKING FUEL

The data on cooking fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H19, which was asked at all occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The category, "Gas," includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the neighborhood, commonly known as utility gas; also included is bottled, tank, or LP gas stored in tanks or bottles which are refilled or exchanged when empty. The category, "Other," includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, charcoal, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

Comparability—Similar data were collected in 1980.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H10a and H10b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if it is either: (1) on a property of at least 3 cuerdas from which \$500 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989 or (2) on a property of 10 or more cuerdas from which at least \$100 of agricultural products were sold in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant units are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) and the size of its property meet the above criteria. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on number of cuerdas and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—The defining criteria for farm residence in 1990 differ from those used in the 1980 census. For 1980, a housing unit was classified as a farm if it was located on a property of: (1) 3 or more cuerdas from which any agricultural products were sold in 1979, or (2) less than 3 cuerdas from which at least \$100 worth of agricultural products were sold in 1979. The 1990 definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture.

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, charcoal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of oil, charcoal, and other fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed."

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to

the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H27d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property, houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 3 or more cuerdas. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H20, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H27b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H27b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 3 or more cuerdas. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H27a and H28a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 census, but not in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 3 cuerdas. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office, houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 3 or more cuerdas. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a commercial establishment or medical office.

NUMBER OF CUERDAS

Data on number of cuerdas were obtained from questionnaire items H7a and H10a. Question H7a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H10a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H7a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 3 or more cuerdas. The intent of this item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 3 or more cuerdas from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H10a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 3 cuerdas, 3 to 9 cuerdas, or 10 or more cuerdas. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H10b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H7a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of cuerdas was obtained.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire items H4a through 4d, which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. In Puerto Rico, complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold (or only cold) piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three plumbing facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold (or only cold) piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet inside the building, for the exclusive use of the residents of the unit being enumerated. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Also in 1990, the facilities must be located inside the unit. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989.

Real estate taxes include taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H27c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile

homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property, houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 3 or more cuerdas. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H28a and H28b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H28a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H28b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all

second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H28a and blank in question H28b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H24 through H29 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, charcoal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 3 cuerdas without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property), and owner-occupied condominiums. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for condominiums for the first time in 1990.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, and condominiums.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. In Puerto Rico, a public sewer is part of the Aqueduct and Sewer Authority System which operates under the commonwealth government. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample

basis. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system". In a majority of cases in Puerto Rico, the water is supplied by the Aqueduct and Sewer Authority System, but it also may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by an individual well. A source of water may be "A cistern, tanks, or drums" in which rain water is collected. The category "A spring or some other source..." includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied housing units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data.

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as a resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category.

"Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1910. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

TOILET FACILITIES

The data on toilet facilities were obtained from questionnaire items H4c and H4d, which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A flush toilet is connected to piped water and is emptied into a main sewer, a septic tank or a cesspool.

Comparability—Since 1940, a separate question on presence of toilet facilities has been asked in Puerto Rico. In 1970 and 1980, the question referred to toilet facilities in the building where the unit was located. In 1990, the question asked for toilet facilities inside the unit. For the

three censuses, if the unit did not have a flush toilet, the respondents were asked to identify the type of toilet facilities they had. In 1970, only a sample of the units were asked to provide that identification. In 1970 and 1980, data on toilet facilities were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

The data on type of construction were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at all housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units were classified according to the construction of the major part of the structure. Concrete walls referred to walls of poured concrete, concrete blocks, or stone. Units in structure with concrete walls were classified by type of roof over the main part of the structure: (1) "With concrete slab roof" or (2) "With wood frame roof." A concrete slab roof may be covered with waterproof roofing materials. A wood frame roof may be covered by sheet metal, wood with asphalt shingles, or other materials.

In units with wood frame walls, the basic supporting material of the outer walls is wood, which may be covered with wood boards, plywood, or other materials. Units with wood frame walls were classified by type of foundation: (1) "With concrete foundation" or (2) "With wood stilt foundation." A concrete foundation most commonly is poured concrete or concrete blocks; it may be stone or concrete posts or columns. A wood stilt foundation ordinarily consists of wooden posts. "Mixed concrete and wood walls" referred to outer walls with concrete and wood. "Other type of construction" is anything not described above. It includes makeshift construction and buildings of mixed types of constructions.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1940. The 1940 and 1950 censuses used the term "exterior materials." Beginning in 1960, the term was changed to "type of construction." In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

TYPE OF WATER HEATER

The data on type of water heater were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. An electric tank-type water heater stores hot water which can be used in the kitchen sink, bathtub or shower, or in the laundry room. A shower water heater is an electrical device that provides hot water only in the shower. A solar water heater is a system that utilizes the energy available in sunlight to gain and store heat and can provide hot water at the kitchen sink, bathtub or shower, or at the laundry room.

Comparability—Data on energy used by tank-type water heaters were collected in the 1980 census. The 1980 data are not comparable to the 1990 data.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores or office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other structure; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house which contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built are also included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure which has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units. The 1980 category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category, "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere were obtained from questionnaire item E, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere were tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H24a through H24d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H24a through H24c asked for the monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water). Question H24d asked for the yearly costs for other fuels (oil, charcoal, wood, kerosene, etc.). In the tabulations, this yearly amount is divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent" and vacant units offered either "for rent or for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics were generally presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home is owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits is not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property.

Value is tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale-only housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units include only one-family houses on less than 3 cuerdas without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data for “specified” units exclude mobile homes, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office, houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. A cuerda is approximately 0.97 acres.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more” is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on less than 3 cuerdas with no commercial establishment or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in Puerto Rico has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H23, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

WATER SUPPLY

The data on water supply (also referred to as “piped water”) were obtained from questionnaire item H4a, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Piped water means a supply of water is available at the sink, wash basin, bathtub, or shower.

Comparability—Since 1940, a separate question on piped water has been asked in Puerto Rico. In 1970 and 1980, the question referred to piped water in the building where the unit was located. In 1990, the question asked for piped

water inside the unit. In 1970 and 1980, data on piped water were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways:

(1) subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.



APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in Puerto Rico was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

All of Puerto Rico was enumerated by the list/enumerate method. Each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed 100-percent questionnaires were collected or filled out through a personal interview by enumerators. All sample questionnaires or long forms were administered by personal visits. All housing units in Puerto Rico were sampled at a 1-in-6 sampling rate.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process was implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error

may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school

enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for “Totals and Percentages.”
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for Municipio A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample table lists Municipio A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0

percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of Municipio A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$\begin{aligned} SE(9,948) &= \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)} \\ &= 163 \text{ persons.} \end{aligned}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in Municipio A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in Municipio A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in Municipio A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$\begin{aligned} [9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)] \\ \text{or} \\ 9,654 \text{ to } 10,242 \end{aligned}$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in Municipio B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of Municipio B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of

table B is 0.86 percentage points. We find that Municipio B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between Municipio A and Municipio B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two municipios is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in Municipio A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in Municipio B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within municipios. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed municipio boundaries. In small municipios with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire municipio to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The third stage applied 18 aggregate age-sex categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

STAGE II: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE III: AGE/SEX

Group	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the three estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in three stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories. The second stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The third stage could potentially use 20 tenure-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE III: TENURE/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 3 cuerdas of land, or presence of a commercial establishment on the premises.

STAGE III: TENURE/VALUE OR RENT—Con.

	Renter Rent
101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent
	Vacant Housing Units
1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Coverage improvement programs were implemented during census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle.

Addresses were listed concurrent with enumeration. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups. Computer and clerical edits also contributed to improved coverage.

As a test of the feasibility of using an administrative records list to improve coverage, the Census Bureau obtained a list of residential customers from the Puerto Rico electric company, clerically matched addresses (for large multi-unit structures) on the list to the census address listing books and followed up on units identified on the electric company list but not in the census.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data

processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. The initial edit was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained

no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be

occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5 \hat{Y} \left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p} (100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Arecibo

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 percent or more
POPULATION		
Age.....	1.2	1.1
Sex.....	1.7	1.5
Marital status.....	1.2	1.0
Household type and relationship.....	1.4	1.2
Children ever born.....	3.0	2.8
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1
Place of birth.....	2.5	2.3
Citizenship.....	2.1	1.8
Residence in 1985.....	2.4	2.2
Year of entry.....	3.2	2.7
Ability to speak Spanish and/ or English.....	1.5	1.3
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1
School enrollment.....	1.9	1.6
Ability to read and write.....	1.5	1.3
Vocational training.....	1.6	1.4
Length of last stay in the United States.....	3.3	2.7
School attendance.....	3.3	2.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.7	2.2
Household type.....	1.2	1.1
Family type.....	1.4	1.3
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.1
Group quarters.....	1.1	0.9
Employment status.....	1.2	1.1
Industry.....	1.2	1.1
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1
Class of worker.....	1.3	1.2
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.1
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1
Place of work.....	1.3	1.2
Means of transportation to work.....	1.3	1.1
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.3	1.2
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.3	1.2
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.1
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.7	1.4
HOUSING		
Age of householder.....	1.0	0.9
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	0.9
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.2
Tenure.....	1.3	1.1
Occupancy status.....	1.5	1.3
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0
Value.....	1.2	1.0
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.1
Type of construction.....	1.3	1.2
Condition of housing unit.....	1.4	1.4
Rooms, bedrooms, and bathrooms.....	1.2	1.1
Kitchen facilities.....	1.6	1.3
Cooking fuel.....	1.2	1.1
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.3
Type of water heater.....	1.2	1.1
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0
Air conditioning.....	1.4	1.2
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in Puerto Rico was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census. As in previous censuses, persons in Puerto Rico specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence in Puerto Rico.

Persons with a usual residence outside Puerto Rico were not enumerated in the 1990 census of Puerto Rico. On the other hand, persons temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in Puerto Rico.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place that the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she happened to be staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in Puerto Rico, the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the U.S. Armed Forces—Members of the U.S. Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of U.S. Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the U.S. Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each U.S. Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipio in Puerto Rico or the locality in the United States that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipio in Puerto Rico or more than one locality in the United States, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to the municipio in Puerto Rico or the locality in the United States in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipio in Puerto Rico or the locality in the United States named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to U.S. Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each U.S. Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on U.S. Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the U.S. overseas population.

Persons on U.S. Maritime Ships—Persons aboard U.S. maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in Puerto Rico, the United States, or its other territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in Puerto Rico, the United States, or its other territories.

3. The port of destination in Puerto Rico, the United States, or its other territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or was at sea between foreign ports.

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Commonwealth of Puerto Rico prisons; local jails; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—In some parts of the island, Hurricane Hugo displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 Census of Puerto Rico was conducted through a combination of self-enumeration and personal interview. This method, formerly known as conventional or door-to-door enumeration, is called list/enumerate.

Spanish-language short-form questionnaires were delivered to residences by the United States Postal Service (USPS) 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990) in an unaddressed packet. The questionnaire packet also included general information about the 1990 census and instructions to the respondents explaining how to complete the questionnaire. English-language questionnaires were available on request.

During the enumeration of housing units in Puerto Rico, enumerators used one of the following questionnaires:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as the 100-percent questions. (This questionnaire contained the same items as the questionnaire delivered by the USPS 1 week before Census Day, but was designed to be administered by the enumerator during personal interviews.)

2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to answer the long-form questionnaire. This form was used by enumerators during personal interviews; thus, there were no respondent instructions.

These forms were keyable documents similar in content to the stateside forms. The Puerto Rico forms, however, included a number of questions specifically designed to meet Puerto Rico's data needs. The sampling rate used in the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico required that one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) answer the long-form or sample questionnaire.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed their assigned areas, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires as required, picked up the completed short-form questionnaires delivered by the USPS, or completed a short-form questionnaire as necessary.

Field Followup

Followup enumerators visited those housing units for which questionnaires were missing and those initially identified as vacant to obtain a completed questionnaire or to verify the vacancy status of the unit as of Census Day.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—The enumerators conducted an initial check of the questionnaires for completeness and consistency. The census office staff performed additional coverage and edit checks. Those households whose questionnaires did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information were contacted by telephone or by personal visit during the Field Followup operation to obtain the missing information or rectify the inconsistencies.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a

special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for homeless persons, with sleeping facilities (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway, neglected, and homeless children.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.
4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families, and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of the "homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the New York Regional Census Center (RCC) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33(L) PR(S)) to the mayor of each municipio requesting that he/she identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as churches, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).

2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.
5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC to the municipios emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from other informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the municipios. All municipios were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex question by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by each municipio. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night). This operation was aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus stations. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The Puerto Rico questionnaires were processed in a section of the Census Bureau Processing Office in

Jacksonville, Florida specifically set up for the processing of keyable documents. For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator had been indicated by marking the answers in predesignated boxes.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires passed through a check-in procedure upon their arrival at the processing office. Selected written entries on both the short and long forms were coded clerically. The coded information included written entries for industry and occupation, migration, place of birth, and household relationship. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed. After all coding operations were completed, the short and long forms were keyed. The resulting file was sent to the Census Bureau headquarters for computer editing, weighting, and tabulating operations.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

(No Respondent Instructions were provided for the long-form questionnaire.)

OMB No. 0607-0656: Approval Expires 12/31/90

<p>FORM D-2A PR(E)</p> <p>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">1990 CENSUS OF PUERTO RICO</p>		<p>NOTICE — Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law, your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census Bureau employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">INTRODUCTION</p> <p>• FOR PERSONAL VISIT Hello, my name is (Your name) and I'm from the United States Census Bureau. This is my identification (PAUSE) and here's some information about the purpose of my visit. (Give respondent copy of Privacy Act Notice). NEXT: Ask the questions at the top of the listing page. Obtain a completed form from each address.</p> <p>• FOR TELEPHONE INTERVIEW Hello, my name is (Your name) and I'm calling for the United States Census Bureau. Have I reached (Read address)? If YES — We are taking the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico and our records show that we have not been able to obtain a census form for this address. I'd like to complete the form now over the telephone. For the average household, this interview should take about 31 minutes. If NO — Excuse me, I might have dialed the wrong number. Is this (Read phone number)?</p>		
FOR CENSUS USE				
A1. DO code	A2. Unit ID	A3. ARA	A4. Block	B. Map spot
				L
D. Population	E. Type of Unit Occupied 3 <input type="checkbox"/> First Form 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation Vacant 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Regular 2 <input type="checkbox"/> UHE	F1. Complete after 1 <input type="checkbox"/> LR 3 <input type="checkbox"/> MV 5 <input type="checkbox"/> TC 7 <input type="checkbox"/> P0 9 <input type="checkbox"/> SM 2 <input type="checkbox"/> P/F 4 <input type="checkbox"/> ED 6 <input type="checkbox"/> RE 8 <input type="checkbox"/> IA 0 <input type="checkbox"/> P1		F2. Coverage 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1a
G. Mailing address — Number, street, apartment number or location, rural route and box, post office box				
City		Municipio	ZIP Code PUERTO RICO	
H. Method of completion — Mark (X) ONE box 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Personal visit 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone		I. Respondent's name		J. Respondent's telephone number (809)
O. CERTIFICATION — I certify that the entries I have made on this questionnaire are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.				
Enumerator's signature			Date	
Crew leader's initials		Date	CLD number	
NOTES				

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

1a. Please give me the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, give me the name of each person. Begin with the household member in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start with any adult household member. Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE listed above is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, mark (X) this box ☐ **and ask — Where do these people usually live? DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED IN ITEM G ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State or Puerto Rico	ZIP Code
County/Municipio/Foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p>	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p>
<p>Do not ask for Person 1.</p> <p>2. How is . . . related to (Person 1)? Mark (X) ONE box for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, mark (X) the box and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>	<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative ↗</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate</p> <p>10 <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner/Compañero</p> <p>11 <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative</p>
<p>3. Is . . . male or female? Mark (X) ONE box for each person.</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>
<p>4. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. How old is . . . ? (Age should be as of April 1, 1990.) If unknown, say — Please give me your best estimate. Print the age in the boxes.</p> <p>b. In what year was . . . born? Print the year of birth in the boxes.</p>	<p>a. Age <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div></p> <p>b. Year of birth <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center;">1</div></p>	<p>a. Age <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div></p> <p>b. Year of birth <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center;">1</div></p>
<p>5. Is . . . now married, consensually married, widowed, divorced, separated, or has . . . never been married? Mark (X) ONE box for each person.</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Now married</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Consensually married</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Now married</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Consensually married</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p>

NOW PLEASE ASK QUESTIONS H1a—H30b FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative ↘</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px 0;"></div>	
<p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate</p> <p>10 <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner/Compañero</p> <p>11 <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>	
<p>a. Age <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 10px;"></div></p> <p>b. Year of birth <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 10px; text-align: center;">1</div></p>	
<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Now married</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Consensually married</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p>	

H1a. When you told me the names of persons living here on April 1, did you leave anyone out because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- 1 ☐ Yes — Determine if you should add the person(s) based on the instructions for Question 1a.
- 2 ☐ No

b. When you told me the names of persons living here on April 1, did you include anyone even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

- 1 ☐ Yes — Determine if you should delete the person(s) based on the instructions for Question 1a.
- 2 ☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building?
Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- 1 ☐ A mobile home or trailer
- 2 ☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
- 3 ☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- 4 ☐ A building with 2 apartments
- 5 ☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
- 6 ☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
- 7 ☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
- 8 ☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
- 9 ☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
- 10 ☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this (house/apartment)?
Count living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, and bedrooms, but do NOT count bathrooms, balconies, foyers, or halls.

- 1 ☐ 1 room 6 ☐ 6 rooms
- 2 ☐ 2 rooms 7 ☐ 7 rooms
- 3 ☐ 3 rooms 8 ☐ 8 rooms
- 4 ☐ 4 rooms 9 ☐ 9 or more rooms
- 5 ☐ 5 rooms

H4a. Is there hot and cold piped water in this (house/apartment)?

- 1 ☐ Yes, hot and cold piped water
- 2 ☐ No, only cold piped water
- 3 ☐ No piped water — Skip to H4d

b. Is there a bathtub or shower in this (house/apartment)?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No bathtub or shower

c. Is there a flush toilet in this (house/apartment)?

- 1 ☐ Yes — Skip to H5
- 2 ☐ No — Go to H4d

d. What type of toilet facilities do you have?

- 1 ☐ Privy
- 2 ☐ Other or none

H5. Is this (house/apartment) part of a condominium?
A CONDOMINIUM is a building or development with individually owned apartments or houses, having commonly owned areas and grounds.

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

H6. Is this (house/apartment) —

- 1 ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
- 2 ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
- 3 ☐ Rented for cash rent?
- 4 ☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

Ask only if this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H7a. Is this house on a property of 3 or more cuerdas?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

b. Is any part of the property used as:

- | | Yes | No |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) A commercial establishment? | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) A medical office? | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Other professional office? | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |

Ask only if someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H8. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this (house and lot/condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$10,000 | 14 <input type="checkbox"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 | 15 <input type="checkbox"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 | 16 <input type="checkbox"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 | 17 <input type="checkbox"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 | 18 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 | 19 <input type="checkbox"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 | 20 <input type="checkbox"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 | 21 <input type="checkbox"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 |
| 9 <input type="checkbox"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 | 22 <input type="checkbox"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 |
| 10 <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 | 23 <input type="checkbox"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 |
| 11 <input type="checkbox"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 | 24 <input type="checkbox"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 |
| 12 <input type="checkbox"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 | 25 <input type="checkbox"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 |
| 13 <input type="checkbox"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 | 26 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500,000 or more |

Ask only if RENT IS PAID for this house or apartment —

H9. What is the monthly rent?

If rent is NOT PAID BY THE MONTH, see your job instructions on how to figure a monthly rent.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$60 | 14 <input type="checkbox"/> \$350 to \$374 |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> \$60 to \$79 | 15 <input type="checkbox"/> \$375 to \$399 |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> \$80 to \$99 | 16 <input type="checkbox"/> \$400 to \$424 |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 to \$124 | 17 <input type="checkbox"/> \$425 to \$449 |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> \$125 to \$149 | 18 <input type="checkbox"/> \$450 to \$474 |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> \$150 to \$174 | 19 <input type="checkbox"/> \$475 to \$499 |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> \$175 to \$199 | 20 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500 to \$549 |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$200 to \$224 | 21 <input type="checkbox"/> \$550 to \$599 |
| 9 <input type="checkbox"/> \$225 to \$249 | 22 <input type="checkbox"/> \$600 to \$649 |
| 10 <input type="checkbox"/> \$250 to \$274 | 23 <input type="checkbox"/> \$650 to \$699 |
| 11 <input type="checkbox"/> \$275 to \$299 | 24 <input type="checkbox"/> \$700 to \$749 |
| 12 <input type="checkbox"/> \$300 to \$324 | 25 <input type="checkbox"/> \$750 to \$999 |
| 13 <input type="checkbox"/> \$325 to \$349 | 26 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 or more |

Please continue onto the next page.

FOR ENUMERATOR USE

C1. Vacancy status

- 1 ☐ For rent
- 2 ☐ For sale only
- 3 ☐ Rented or sold, not occupied
- 4 ☐ For seas/rec/occ
- 5 ☐ For migrant workers
- 6 ☐ Other vacant

C2. Is this unit boarded up?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

D. Months vacant

- 1 ☐ Less than 1
- 2 ☐ 1 up to 2
- 3 ☐ 2 up to 6
- 4 ☐ 6 up to 12
- 5 ☐ 12 up to 24
- 6 ☐ 24 or more

<p><i>If respondent reported living in an apartment building, skip to H11.</i></p> <p>H10a. Is this house on —</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 3 cuerdas?</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 to 9 cuerdas?</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 or more cuerdas?</p>	<p>H14. Do you get water from —</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> A public system?</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> An individual well?</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> A cistern, tanks, or drums?</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> A spring or some other source, such as a river, irrigation canal, etc.?</p>	<p>H18. What type of water heater do you have in this (house/apartment)?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Electric — tank type</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Shower</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Solar</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>
<p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1 to \$99</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 to \$499</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500 to \$999</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> \$2,500 or more</p>	<p>H15. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, connected to public sewer</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> No, use other means</p>	<p>H19. Which fuel is used MOST for cooking?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Gas</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
<p>H11. When did (Person listed in column 1 on page 2) move into this (house/apartment)?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1989 or 1990</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1985 to 1988</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1980 to 1984</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1970 to 1979</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1960 to 1969</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> 1959 or earlier</p>	<p>H16. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this (house/apartment) were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No bedroom</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 bedroom</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 bedrooms</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 bedrooms</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 bedrooms</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more bedrooms</p>	<p>H20. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>H12. About when was this building first built?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1989 or 1990</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1985 to 1988</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1980 to 1984</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1970 to 1979</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1960 to 1969</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> 1950 to 1959</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> 1940 to 1949</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> 1939 or earlier</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>H17. How many bathrooms do you have? A COMPLETE bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water. A HALF bathroom has a flush toilet AND a wash basin with piped water.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Only half bathrooms</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 complete bathroom</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms</p>	<p>H21. Do you have air conditioning?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, a central air conditioning system</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>H13. Which best describes the construction material of this building?</p> <p><i>Read categories and mark (X) only ONE box.</i></p> <p>Concrete walls (poured concrete, concrete blocks, stone, etc.)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> With concrete slab roof</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> With wood frame roof</p> <p>Wood frame walls</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> With concrete foundation, poured concrete, etc.</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> With wood stilt foundation</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed concrete and wood walls</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other type of construction material</p>		<p>H22. Do you have a telephone in this (house/apartment)?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>H23. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of this household?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more</p>

H24. What is the average monthly cost for electricity for this (house/apartment)?

\$.00
Average monthly cost

OR

- 1 ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee
2 ☐ No charge or electricity not used

b. What is the average monthly cost for gas for this (house/apartment)?

\$.00
Average monthly cost

OR

- 1 ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee
2 ☐ No charge or gas not used

c. What is the average monthly cost for water for this (house/apartment)?

\$.00
Average monthly cost

OR

- 1 ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee
2 ☐ No charge

d. What is the yearly cost for oil, charcoal, kerosene, wood, etc. for this (house/apartment)?

\$.00
Yearly cost

OR

- 1 ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee
2 ☐ No charge or these fuels not used

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION:

Ask questions H25 TO H29, if this is a one-family house, a condominium or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING, otherwise go to H30.

H25. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

- 0 ☐ None

H26. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

- 0 ☐ None

H27a. Is there a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- 1 ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
2 ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
3 ☐ No — Skip to H28a

Go to H27b

b. How much is the regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- 0 ☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H28a

c. Does the regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- 1 ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
2 ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does the regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- 1 ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
2 ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H28a. Is there a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — Skip to H29

b. How much is the regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- 0 ☐ No regular payment required

Ask ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H29. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

H30. MARK FROM OBSERVATION

CONDITION OF THIS HOUSING UNIT —

a. Original construction

- 1 ☐ Adequate
2 ☐ Inadequate

b. IF "ADEQUATE" — present condition is —

- 1 ☐ Sound
2 ☐ Deteriorating
3 ☐ Dilapidated

Please turn to page 6.

PERSON 1		
Last name	First name	Middle initial
6. Where was ... born? Mark (X) the appropriate box and print the name of municipio, State, or foreign country. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Puerto Rico — Print name of municipio → _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> United States — Print name of U.S. State → _____ 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere — Print name of foreign country → _____ <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>		
7. If the answer to question 6 appears in one of the first two "Yes" categories listed below, mark (X) the appropriate "Yes" category. Otherwise, ask — Is ... a CITIZEN of the United States? That is, does ... have at least one American parent or is ... a citizen by naturalization? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico — Skip to 9 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, born in the United States, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization 5 <input type="checkbox"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		
8. When did ... come to Puerto Rico to stay? If entered country more than once, ask — What is the latest year? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1987 to 1990 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1985 or 1986 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1982 to 1984 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1980 or 1981 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1975 to 1979 </div> <div> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1970 to 1974 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 1965 to 1969 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 1960 to 1964 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 1950 to 1959 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Before 1950 </div> </div>		
9. At any time since February 1, 1990, has ... attended regular school or college? Include only pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. If "Yes," ask — Public or private? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No, has not attended since February 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, public school, public college 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, private school, private college		
10. How much school has ... COMPLETED? Read categories if person is unsure. Mark (X) ONE box for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade attended or highest degree received. 30 <input type="checkbox"/> No school completed 31 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-kindergarten 32 <input type="checkbox"/> Kindergarten Grades 1—11 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1st 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4th 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7th 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 10th 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2nd 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5th 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 8th 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 11th 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3rd 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6th 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 9th 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA 13 <input type="checkbox"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Some college but no degree 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program 16 <input type="checkbox"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program 17 <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEd, MEd, MSW, MBA) 19 <input type="checkbox"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) 20 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		
11a. Where was ...'s father born? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Puerto Rico 2 <input type="checkbox"/> United States 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere — Print name of foreign country → _____ <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>		
11b. Where was ...'s mother born? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Puerto Rico 2 <input type="checkbox"/> United States 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere — Print name of foreign country → _____ <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>		
12a. If person was born after April 1, 1985, mark (X) that box without asking 12a, and go to next person. Did ... live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Skip to 13a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No b. Where did ... live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Print Puerto Rico or the name of the U.S. State or foreign country → _____ If foreign country, print answer above and skip to 13a. (2) Print the name of the municipio in Puerto Rico or the name of the county in the U.S. → _____ (3) Print the name of the city, town, or village → _____ <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>		
13a. During the last 10 years did ... live in the United States at any time for a period of 6 or more consecutive months? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to 14 b. How long did ... live in the United States during the last period of 6 or more months? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 months to a year 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 years 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 2 years 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 to 9 years 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 to 4 years 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 or more years c. When did ... come or return to Puerto Rico after that period in the U.S.? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1990 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1987 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 1984 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1989 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1986 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 1983 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1988 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 1985 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 1980 to 1982 d. During the last period ... lived in the United States for 6 or more months, what was ...'s main activity? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> In the U.S. Armed Forces 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Working at a job or business (either full or part time) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Attending school or college 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Something else		
14. Does ... know how to read and write (in any language)? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
15a. Can ... speak Spanish? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No b. Can ... speak English? If "Yes," ask — Does ... speak English easily or with difficulty? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, easily 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, with difficulty 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
16. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM Mark (X) ONE box based on question 4. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		
17. If this person is a female, ask — How many babies has ... ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count stepchildren or children ... has adopted. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> None 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 </div> <div> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 </div> <div> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 or more </div> </div>		
18a. Has ... ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? "Active duty" does NOT include training for the military Reserves or National Guard. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, now on active duty 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 19 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to 19 b. Did ... serve on active duty during — Read each category and mark (X) each box for which the answer is "Yes." 1 <input type="checkbox"/> September 1980 or later 2 <input type="checkbox"/> May 1975 to August 1980 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> February 1955—July 1964 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Any other time c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has ... had? <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> Years		
19. Does ... have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work ... can do at a job? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No b. Prevents ... from working at a job? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
20. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does ... have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
21a. Has ... completed the requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, business school, hospital or some other kind of school for occupational training? Do not include academic college courses. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to 22a b. At which kind of school was the training received? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Business school, trade school or junior college 2 <input type="checkbox"/> High school vocational program 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Training program at place of work 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other school — Specify → _____ <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>		
22a. Did ... work at any time LAST WEEK, either full time or part time? Work includes part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; it also includes active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. Work does NOT include own housework, school work, or volunteer work. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to 26 b. How many hours did ... work LAST WEEK at all jobs? Subtract any time off and add any overtime or extra hours worked. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> Hours		

Please turn to the next page and ask the questions for Person 2 on page 2. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

CHECKLIST AFTER THE INTERVIEW

DID YOU —

- 1.** ☐ Complete all appropriate items on the front cover?
- 2.** ☐ Complete as many of the census questions as possible, including the last resort questions?
- 3.** ☐ Complete the FOR ENUMERATOR USE section on page 3?
- 4.** ☐ Sign (certify) the questionnaire on the front cover?
- 5.** ☐ Make the necessary entries on the address listing page and map(s)?

CENSUS '90



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CONTENTS
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APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
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Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
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The 1990 census data products for Puerto Rico, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the data center program has over 1,400 organizations (including 25 in Puerto Rico) to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires for Puerto Rico. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. One report, 1990 CPH-3, (see figure 2, page F-8), presents both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). In addition, there are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the United States, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Pacific territories under U.S. jurisdiction. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The content and geographic coverage of the Puerto Rico reports are listed in figure 2. Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-10 and F-11.

Redistricting Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, population 18 years old and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Most STF's have two file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 contain sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a single municipio, a group of municipios, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with metropolitan areas (MA's). (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

All printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published. Plans to prepare microfiche versions of selected other products were canceled, so that more products could be produced on CD-ROM.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Puerto Rico Redistricting file, an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks, and STF's 1A and 3A also are available on CD-ROM. The Census Bureau also offers on CD-ROM: PUMS Files and Census EEO File. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of municipio, MA, and place data from the Redistricting Data tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census block maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, CD-ROM, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate

the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by municipio (Puerto Rico's equivalent of a county for reporting statistics) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Map—This map of Puerto Rico presents the names and boundaries of the municipios, municipio subdivisions (barrios-pueblos, barrios, and subbarrios), and places. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, the map is printed on multiple page-size sheets in the following Puerto Rico reports: 1990 CPH-1-53, 1990 CPH-2-53, 1990 CPH-5-53, 1990 CP-1-53, 1990 CP-2-53, 1990 CH-1-53, and 1990 CH-2-53.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this municipio-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the names and boundaries of the municipio subdivisions and places. The Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Urbanized Area Outline/Boundary Maps—Maps in this urbanized area-based series depict the boundaries of the urbanized area and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries for Puerto Rico, municipios, municipio subdivisions, barrios, places, the map series subject area, and selected base features and their names at a small scale. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of the 1990 CPH-2 series and the Supplementary Report, *Population and Land Area of Urbanized Areas for the United States and Puerto Rico: 1990*.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this municipio-based series depict voting district boundaries and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries and names of municipio subdivisions and places. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series will not be printed. Persons interested in this report are encouraged to use the TIGER/GICS™

tape file (which also will be available on CD-ROM) described below. Listings similar to the tables that would have been included in the report may be offered. Contact Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100.

The *Congressional District Atlas, 103rd Congress of the United States* is a two-volume, 1,200-page atlas depicting the boundaries and number of the districts for the 103rd Congress as defined following the 1990 decennial census. This is the first Congress defined following the 1990 decennial census and, therefore, illustrates the most significant changes of the decade, including the reapportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives. Congressional district boundaries following governmental unit boundaries such as an incorporated place of a minor civil division, are illustrated using symbology identified in the map legend. Wherever possible, features used as congressional district boundaries are identified by their feature name or their feature type. The Census Bureau may produce subsequent atlases if court ordered or State mandated redistricting creates new congressional district boundaries. The Atlas is sold by the Superintendent of Documents (stock no. 003-024-08683-2; \$42).

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and total water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for Puerto Rico, the entire United States, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories under U.S. jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the Redistricting Data file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area included in TIGER. For example, a map for a particular municipio could show the distribution of the voting age population by block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files (released on tape and CD-ROM) contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes

for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP Codes for each side of street segments that have city-style (house number/street name) addresses; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information. The 1992 version also includes school district codes, 1990 census urbanized area codes, codes for districts of the 103rd Congress, and address range coverage expanded to include all areas that have city-style addresses.

TIGER/GICS™ file is another extract. This file contains a total of 12 files, organized on a national or State-by-State basis, for a variety of geographic entities, such as metropolitan areas and their components as of the 1990 census, 1990 census urbanized areas and their components, American Indian and Alaska Native areas and their related states and counties, as well as more familiar entities including counties with their county subdivisions and places. This file contains high-level geographic names, codes, and relationship information. It can be used to link geographic entity names to the codes in the TIGER/Line™, TIGER/SDTS™ and other TIGER extract files. It also contains 1990 census population and housing counts, population density (CD-ROM version only, but can be calculated using the tape version), and area measurement information (including land area, total water area and separate measurements for each of the four components of water—Inland, Great Lakes, Coastal, and Territorial), as well as the latitude and longitude for an internal point within each geography entity. The TIGER/GICS™ also includes corrections to names for selected entities and corrections to the FIPS 55 codes for county subdivisions and places. The first 300 characters of each record in this file are the same as those in the Data Dictionary for the Summary Tape Files; and additional 100 characters provide the above mentioned corrections and components of water. Listings of the files in the TIGER/GICS™ may be offered. Call Customer Services at 301-763-4100.

Other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Census Tract Comparability™ file and TIGER/UA Limit file, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a

comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (Part A, Text: stock no. 003-024-08574-7, \$11. Part B, Glossary: stock no. 003-024-08679-4, \$5.50.)

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program for Puerto Rico*. A free report describing 1990 census products for Puerto Rico, comparing 1990 products with those of the 1980 census, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products for the States, comparing 1990 products with those of the 1980 census, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Maps and More*. A free, tabloid-size booklet that describes the geographic entities for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. The booklet provides information on the types of geographic entities, how their boundaries are established, and how they relate to each other. It also covers how these entities differ among the censuses and surveys and describes the geographic products available from the Census Bureau. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and redistricting counts. It does not deal directly with Puerto Rico geography and census products, but it should still be of help in redistricting. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of

the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and the New York regional office, which serves Puerto Rico. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (FAX number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Management Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contact—

New York, NY 212-264-4730

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to Puerto Rico, all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Data centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. The lead agency of the Puerto Rico data center program is the Junta de Planificación, Centro Gubernamental Minillas, P.O. Box 41119, San Juan, PR 00940-9985, telephone 809-728-4430. For a list of all State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Census Information Center (CIC)—The CIC program provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through the project, five nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the program, write to the Census Information Center Branch, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries in the United States, Puerto Rico, and other areas that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing for Puerto Rico, the United States, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories under U.S. jurisdiction. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data for the United States and sometimes Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

Statistical activities of the Census Bureau relevant to Puerto Rico are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics on payroll and number of establishments by employment-size class for municipalities.

Agriculture Census

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the municipio level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. territories.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base, which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. Content of the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Age
Marital status

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Plumbing facilities
Condominium status
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of owned unit or rent paid
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry
Education—enrollment and attainment
Birthplace of parents
Migration (residence in 1985)
U.S. residency and activity during last 10 years
Ability to read and write
Ability to speak Spanish and English
Veteran status
Disability
Fertility
Vocational training

Economic characteristics:
Employment and unemployment
Place of work and commuting to work
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Work experience and income in 1989

Housing

Farm residence
Year householder moved into residence
Year structure built
Type of construction
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Number of bedrooms and number of bathrooms
Type of water heater
Cooking fuel
Complete kitchen facilities
Air conditioning
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Shelter costs, including utilities
Condition of housing unit

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports for Puerto Rico

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1-53	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	Puerto Rico	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, household relationship, units in structure, number of rooms, plumbing facilities, tenure, value of home or monthly rent, and vacancy characteristics	Puerto Rico, its municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places
1990 CPH-2-53	Population and Housing Unit Counts	Puerto Rico	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	Puerto Rico, its municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, places, metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA), urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural, and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan residence)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	For Puerto Rico, one report will be published for each MSA/ PMSA, and one for the non-metropolitan balance	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Statistics presented in a geographic hierarchy of MSA/PMSA-municipio-place of 10,000 or more inhabitants-census tract/block numbering area (BNA)
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5-53	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	Puerto Rico	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Puerto Rico, its municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1-53	General Population Characteristics	Puerto Rico	Detailed statistics on age, sex, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Puerto Rico; its municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2-53	Social and Economic Characteristics	Puerto Rico	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Puerto Rico (including summaries such as urban and rural); municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; and barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports for Puerto Rico—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1-53	General Housing Characteristics	Puerto Rico	Detailed statistics on units in structure, plumbing facilities, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Puerto Rico, its municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2-53	Detailed Housing Characteristics	Puerto Rico	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Puerto Rico; municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files for Puerto Rico

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ²	Puerto Rico and its component areas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. Summaries also tabulated for whole barrios-pueblos and barrios, whole subbarrios, whole places, whole census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), and whole block groups	Over 500 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ²	Puerto Rico and its component areas in hierarchical sequence down to the block level. Data also provided for metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA), UA's, and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	Data for census tracts/BNA's in metropolitan areas and in the remainder of Puerto Rico in a geographic hierarchy of municipios-places of 10,000 or more inhabitants-census tract/BNA. It also presents census tract/BNA summaries for split tracts/BNA's	Over 2,700 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B	Puerto Rico; municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	Puerto Rico and its subareas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. Separate summaries provided for metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and a CMSA), UA's, whole barrios-pueblos and barrios, whole subbarrios, whole places, whole census tracts/BNA's, and whole block groups	Over 1,800 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
STF 4 (Sample)	A	Data for census tracts/BNA's in metropolitan areas and in the remainder of Puerto Rico in a geographic hierarchy of municipios-places of 10,000 or more inhabitants-census tract/BNA. It also presents census tract/BNA summaries for split tracts/BNA's	Over 3,600 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B	Puerto Rico; municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas	

Note: STF 420 Place of Work 20 Destinations File for Puerto Rico. This is a new file for 1990. Comparable data were included as part of STF 4 in 1980, but for 1990 this is a separate file and must be ordered and purchased separately from STF 4. The file contains 20 place of work destinations for each municipio, barrio-pueblo or barrio, place of 10,000 or more persons, and census tract or block numbering area. The geographic level of the destinations varies. A destination may be a place, municipio, balance of municipio, metropolitan area, or balance of metropolitan area.

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents an extract of STF 1B.

³Also available on microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products for Puerto Rico

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Special Supplementary Report—Detailed Population and Housing Characteristics	A series of cross-tabulations of detailed population and housing data	Puerto Rico
Puerto Rico Redistricting Data Project	Counts for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units (total, occupied, and vacant). Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	Puerto Rico, municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, places, census tracts/block numbering areas, block groups, blocks, and voting districts
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File	This special computer tape file will provide sample census data to support affirmative action planning for equal employment opportunity. The file will contain tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age. These data also will be cross-tabulated by sex	Municipios, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	This file will provide summary statistics for Puerto Rico migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of origin, codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	Municipios
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Municipio Groups		Municipio groups or smaller areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's that will be used in the 1990 census
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are municipio-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of municipios, municipio subdivisions, and places. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



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